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Path to Peace Is Mined With Dangers for Syria's Chief

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — For President Hafez Assad of Syria, peace could be almost as risky as war.

During 24 years of authoritarian rule, the enigmatic former air force pilot has derived much of his legitimacy — and power — from confrontation with Israel. In the name of regaining the Golan Heights and winning justice for Palestinians, Mr. Assad built a 400,000-man army and equipped it with modern Soviet arms, snuffed out religious and political dissent

at home and created a personality cult of Orwellian proportions, complete with huge portraits draped from most public buildings here.

In the process, Mr. Assad cemented his reputation as one of the Middle East's most enduring and influential political figures, no mean achievement in a country that has experienced half a dozen coups since winning independence from France in 1946. The last was Mr. Assad's bloodless takeover in 1970.

As President Bill Clinton prepares to fly here this week in a high-profile gesture aimed at nudging Syria toward a settlement with its long-time adversary, Israel, Mr. Assad, 64, must wrestle with the question of whether he can lead his country in peace as he has long led it in war.

The answer is not simple. For all its likely benefits — more Western aid and investment and an end to Syria's pariah status — peace also threatens powerful vested interests, in particular the military, whose leadership forms the core of Syria's ruling elite and is dominated by its Alawite Muslim minority.

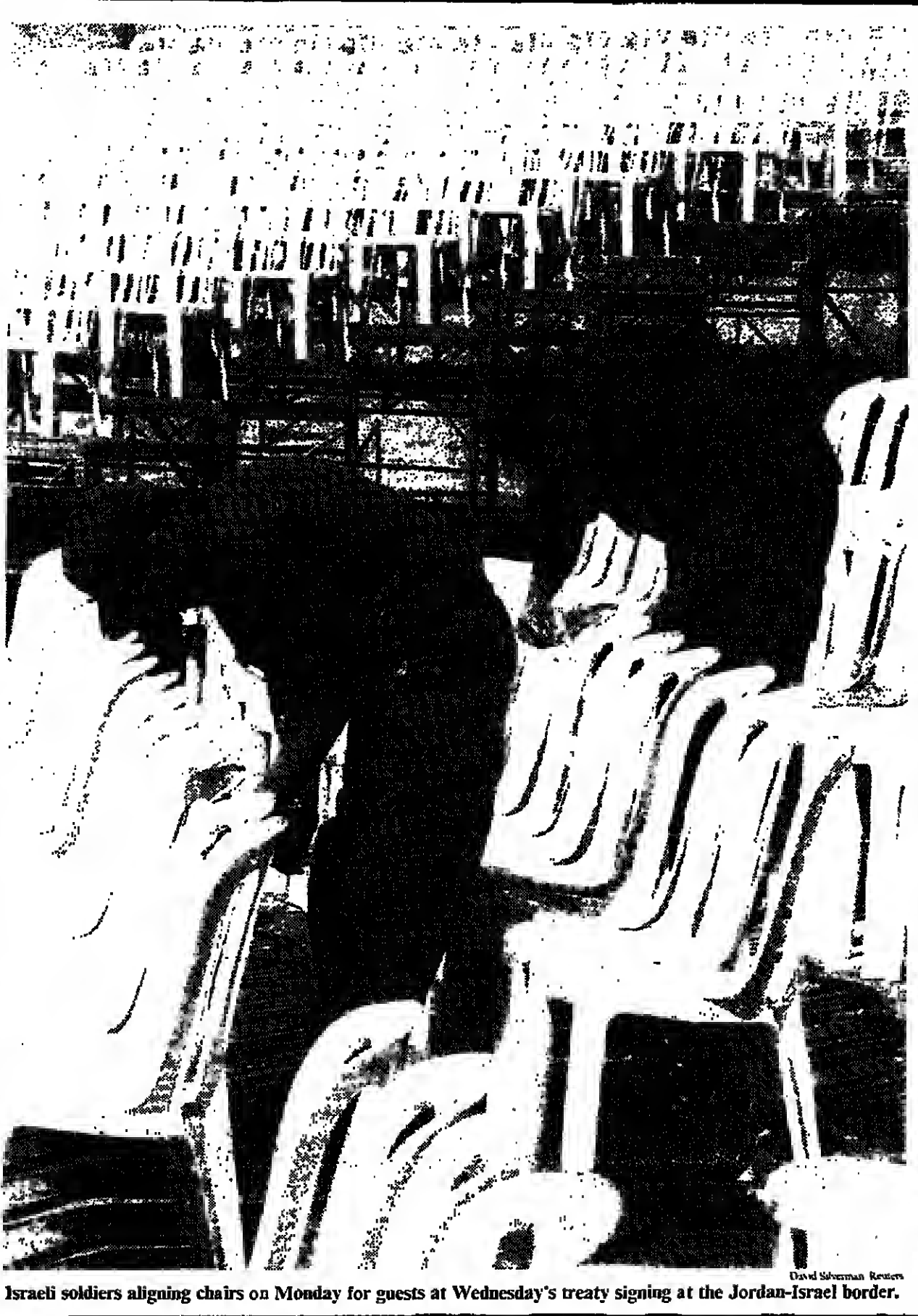
The danger for Mr. Assad is that a peace agreement could set in motion forces he cannot control, jeopardizing the country's hard-won stability and dashing his hopes for an orderly transition of power once he steps down.

For those and other reasons, said a diplomat who asked, not to be identified, a peace agreement is "not inevitable."

"I don't get the feeling that it's in the bag," the diplomat said. "It could fall apart and become very nasty."

Ever since Mr. Assad's youthful days as an air force officer and an activist in Syria's socialist Ba'ath Party, which seized

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Israeli soldiers aligning chairs on Monday for guests at Wednesday's treaty signing at the Jordan-Israel border.

Christopher Urges End of Funds to Iran, Hamas' Ally

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a sharp attack on Iran, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher called Monday for a worldwide effort to cut off funding for Middle East terrorists and criticized the international community for leniency toward Tehran's "outlaw behavior."

Mr. Christopher did not present evidence of a specific link between Iran and the radical Palestinian group Hamas, which has claimed responsibility for a wave of killings and bombings aimed at Israelis.

But in calling for closer attention to terrorism's financial base, the secretary urged U.S. efforts to cut off domestic sources of money to Hamas and sharply criticized the Islamic regime in Tehran.

"Iran is the world's most significant sponsor of state terrorism and the most ardent opponent of the Middle East peace process," Mr. Christopher said in a speech at Georgetown University that outlined U.S. policy in the Middle East on the eve of President Bill Clinton's departure for the region.

Condemnation of terrorism is not enough, he said, adding: "A real penalty must be imposed. We must join together to turn off all foreign sources of funding for terrorism, both private sources and public sources."

Mr. Christopher also called for shutting down "front organizations" linked to terrorist groups, and said new U.S. legislation would be sought, where needed, to cut off the flow of dollars from domestic groups.

Israeli officials have long called for stronger measures to destroy the roots of terrorism.

In his speech, Mr. Christopher criticized unnamed governments for commercial dealings with Iran.

"The international community, in my judgment, has been far too lenient of Iran's outlaw behavior," he said.

In the past, U.S. officials have reportedly sought to persuade Japan and European allies, including Germany, to curtail their commercial and financial arrangements with Iran. Last month, Mr. Clinton extracted a promise from Moscow to end its arms sales to the Tehran government after current contracts were met.

In recent days, the clear focus of U.S. and Israeli concern has been Hamas, whose most militant members are the tar-

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Bomb Blast In Sri Lanka Puts Nation In Disarray

Peace Talks Are Halted With Tamils After 52 Die at Political Rally

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The assassination of Sri Lanka's leading opposition presidential candidate, apparently by a suicide bomber, has thrown the beleaguered nation into political disarray and jeopardized a fledgling peace process aimed at settling the country's 11-year-old civil war with Tamil separatists.

The bomb blast killed Gamage Dissanayake and 51 others, including several key leaders of the opposition United National Party, just after midnight Sunday during a packed campaign rally on the outskirts of Colombo. An estimated 70 persons were injured. Coming only 17 days before the presidential balloting, it followed a pattern of violent elections in the small island nation.

The bombing, which occurred moments after Mr. Dissanayake, 52, had ended a speech, was believed to have been detonated by a woman who tied a bomb to her body and was seated in one of the front rows at the rally.

United National Party officials and many others in the country were quick to blame the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the minority group that is fighting a civil war for a separate state in northern Sri Lanka and has carried out numerous assassinations in the past using its trademark suicide bombers. Its members wear cyanide capsules around their necks, professing they would rather commit suicide than be captured.

[But on Monday the Liberation Tigers denied responsibility, Reuters reported from Colombo. "The Tiger leadership in Jaffna have informed their fighters that they were not involved in the killing," they were quoted as saying by telephone from the Palaly military base in the northern Jaffna Peninsula.]

Other officials raised questions about possible Liberation Tigers' motives at a time when the two sides were in the midst of their first serious peace talks in years. The government was scheduled to begin its second round of peace talks with Tamil leaders Monday in the besieged northern city of Jaffna. The government has suspended the talks indefinitely.

"It is a deep blow to the democratic process," said Neelan Tiruchelvam, a constitutional lawyer who heads a private Colombo think tank, International Center for Ethnic Studies. "It reduces the possibility of a real political consensus. The lines of confrontation will become more sharply drawn."

Just 17 months ago, the country's president, Ranasinghe Premadasa, was assassinated by a suicide bomber who strapped a bomb to his body and rammed his bicycle into the presidential party during a May Day parade. Officials accused the Tigers of the assassination, although the group's leaders have denied responsibility. The week before Mr. Premadasa's death, a lone gunman assassinated his chief political rival.

Prime Minister Chandrika Kumaratunga, whose People's Alliance Party recently defeated the United National Party in parliamentary elections after United National's 17 years in power, and who is considered the leading presidential candidate, condemned her opponent's assassination as a "barbaric act."

Government officials were debating on Monday whether to go ahead with the Nov. 9 elections, although the country's constitution makes no provisions for canceling elections in such circumstances and requires the United National Party to select a new presidential candidate.

A few minutes past midnight Sunday night, Mr. Dissanayake concluded his speech with an apology to the crowd: "I wanted to say good night, but now it is good morning."

He turned to shake hands with other party officials on the platform as the crowd in the front rows surged forward and as participants at the rear lit firecrackers, a traditional part of Sri Lankan political rallies.

"There was a big flash and a huge explosion," a witness, whose clothing was stained with blood, told a United News of India reporter at the scene. "When I looked up, there was no one on the stage."

The Reasons Behind the Fall From Grace of East Europe's Dissidents

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — Five years ago the governments of the newly liberated countries of Eastern Europe were saturated with former "dissidents," the persecuted opponents of Communist rule who had emerged from the twilight zone of prison, exile and enforced manual work in breweries and coal mines to take the reins of power.

Today, only a handful remain.

The sudden tumble off the political stage by the East European revolutionaries is the most curious element of the region's transition from communism to democracy and a free-market society. That it has coincided with a resurrection of ex-Communists from both the government and the once infamous security services makes it all the more striking.

The cabinet ministers in Hungary's new government share a total of 224 years of membership in the old Communist Party. The last Solidarity activist recently quit Poland's intelligence service in September the government appointed as its chief a former Warsaw Pact spy in Vienna. All the main banks in the Czech Republic are headed by former Communists. Ex-Communists dominate Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia.

On the surface, the political pounding suffered by the dissident generation seems to point to a failure of the dissidents to convince their electorates of the necessity of more and faster reforms, and of the voters to grasp the historic opportunity to move Eastern Europe ahead.

Still, it is arguable that even though voters have shied the dissidents to the sidelines, what they stood for — free elections, free markets and the protection of personal freedoms — has become the political norm, at least in Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary.

In states such as Romania and Bulgaria, where there were few or no political dissidents under Communist rule, such norms have not taken hold and democratic change has been thwarted by an entrenched ex-Communist bureaucracy.

"Most dissidents tend to be a bit impractical," said the Czech president, Vaclav Havel, who led Czechoslovakia to democracy and then presided reluctantly over its breakup into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

But other, deeper reasons for this political eclipse are also at work.

First, dissidents were a minority in the old society, and their existence as principled fighters against totalitarianism made many people, who were more interested in survival than in freedom, feel guilty about the workday collaboration demanded by the system.

"In free elections, people naturally identify with those whose fates and standpoints were similar to their own," Mr. Havel said. "Society is a bit resistant to

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Coming In From the Cold Spy-Gear Firm Looks for New Identity

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

If Big Brother ever took control of the United States, E-Systems Inc. would surely be its prime contractor.

E-Systems designs spy satellite gear that can snap photographs of automobile license plates from space and capture electronic communications, from phone calls to rocket telemetry.

E-Systems software can analyze those spy satellite photos to see whether anything has changed since the last shots were taken.

E-Systems hardware can help federal drug enforcement agencies track cocaine planes and tap drug dealers' telephones.

In short, E-Systems' technologies, part

Down Jones	Trib Index
Down 36.00	Down 0.08%
3655.30	115.96

The Dollar	Mon. close	previous close
DM	1.4915	1.5003
Yen	1.8225	1.826
FF	5.1153	5.139

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Armenia	1.400 CFA
Esprit	9.00 FF
France	9.00 FF
Gabon	960 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.
Italy	2,600 Lire
Italy	3,120 CFA
Jordan	1.00 JD
Lebanon	1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10
Luxembourg	40 L. Fr
Morocco	12 Dh
Qatar	8.00 Riols
Reunion	11.20 FF
Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Senegal	960 CFA
Spain	200 Ptas
Tunisia	1,000 Din
Turkey	1.00 TL
U.A.E.	5.50 Dirh
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10

Klosk Aristide Chooses Prime Minister

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — President Jean-Bertrand Aristide selected Smarck Michel, a Haitian businessman and ex-commerce secretary, to be his prime minister, parliament sources and people close to Mr. Michel said Monday.

President Aristide has written two letters, one to the president of the Senate, the other to the president of the Chamber of Deputies, to announce his choice, an aide to Mr. Michel said. Mr. Michel is a political moderate who served in Mr. Aristide's first cabinet. His nomination must be approved by both chambers of the Parliament. (Page 7)

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ON LINE — Frankfurt's \$1.1 billion Terminal 2, a hangar-inspired sculpture of glass, steel and marble, which opened on Monday. Page 2.

New Heart Supports a Fugitive's Long-Distance Run

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1993, Bartolomé Moya, a purported leader of a brutal drug ring, was arrested and charged with murders and kidnappings. But doctors said he had a terminal heart disease, and a federal judge dropped the charges and sent him home to die.

Then Mr. Moya got a taxpayer-financed \$400,000 heart transplant at Temple University in Philadelphia.

Upon hearing about that, prosecutors indicted and jailed him again. The judge — told that Mr. Moya needed daily drugs to prevent the new heart from being rejected and that he could not go far — granted him house arrest in Philadelphia, provided he wore an electronic ankle bracelet.

Though it seemed suicidal, Mr. Moya disappeared, touching off a manhunt by authorities who guessed he was living on borrowed time without his medications.

The bizarre case took another turn over the weekend, as federal marshals said the fugitive had been seized in his native Dominican Republic — and he appeared to be in good health.

"He must have been following the instructions of the good doctors from Temple University Medical Center," said William Dempsey, a spokesman for the U.S. Marshals Service.

Mr. Dempsey said Dominican officials, with information from American law-enforcement agencies, arrested Mr. Moya late last week.

"It would seem that he might have decided he had only a short time to live and went to spend his last days with his family," said George Edelstein, Mr. Moya's court-appointed lawyer.

[A U.S. court magistrate, Aida Delgado, ordered Mr. Moya's extradition Monday to New York City. The Associated Press reported from San Juan, Puerto Rico, Mr. Moya had waived extradition and was turned over Saturday to U.S. marshals, who took him to Puerto Rico for the hearing.]

The strange case began in August 1993, when Mr. Moya and other purported leaders of a drug ring were indicted by a federal grand jury in Manhattan on charges of committing a dozen murders and numerous kidnappings, bombings and other violent crimes between July 1988 and July 1991.

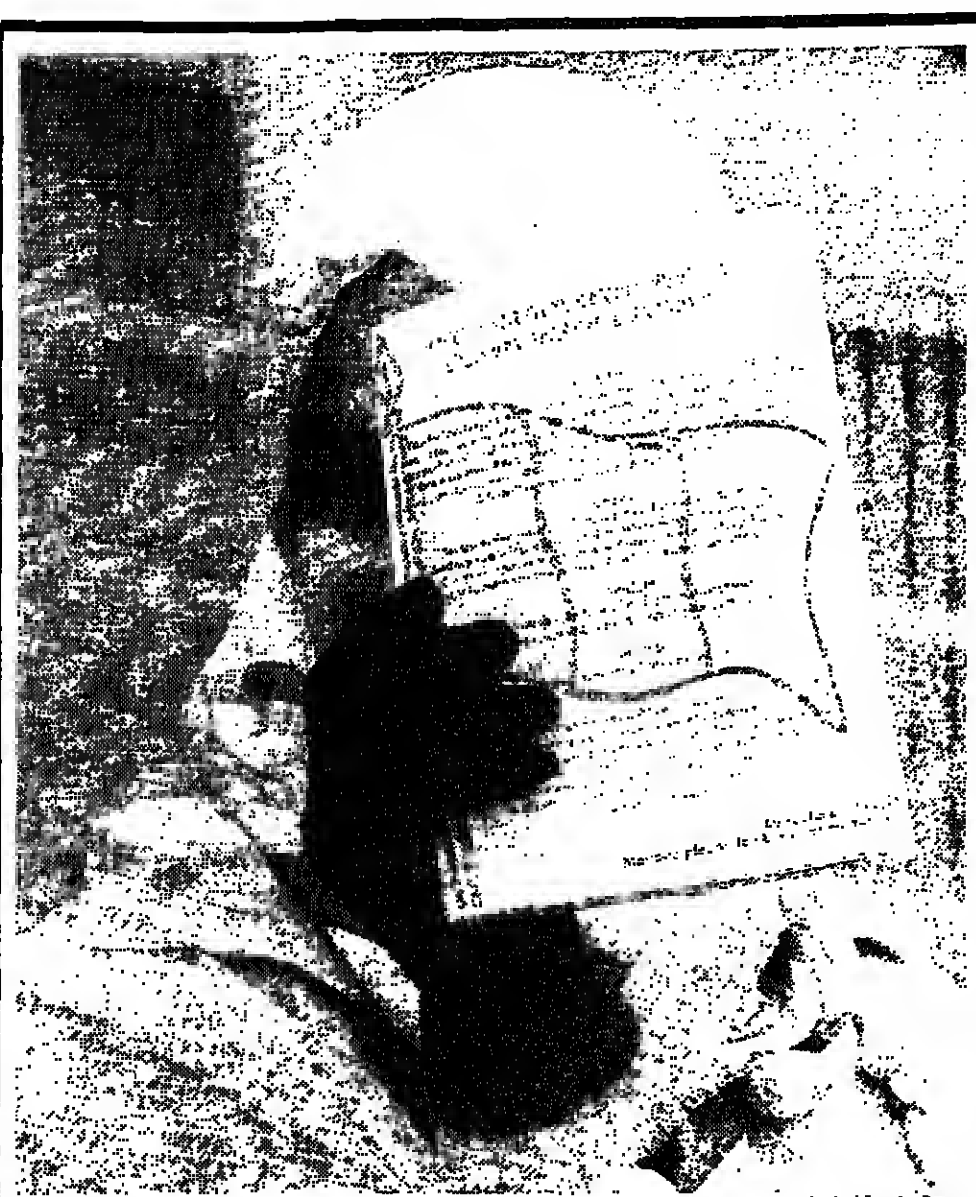
Three other defendants were eventually convicted and sentenced to life in prison without parole. But Mr. Moya, after an examination by court-appointed doctors, was found to be suffering from terminal heart disease and was not expected to live more than a few months.

Thomas Griese, the chief judge of federal court in Manhattan, who heard the case, dismissed the charges and ruled that Mr. Moya could spend his last days with

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U.S. in Bosnia Feels Ambushed by UN Friction on Policy Escalates

Washington Post Service
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — When a high-ranking U.S. official attempted to leave Sarajevo for a trip to central Bosnia last week, he was met with a rude and risky surprise. United Nations officers failed to comply with a U.S. request for armored transport. Western officials said, so the official was forced to sneak out of this besieged capital and later back into it through a tunnel under Sarajevo's airport. The potentially dangerous round trip of Gregory Treverton, deputy chairman for estimates of the National Intelligence Council, is the latest in a series of snafus by the UN mission of U.S. officials in Sarajevo, the sources said. These encounters run the gamut from the petty to the antagonizing. They include a dispute over whether the color of an American car could be blue instead of UN white and pressure to stop State Department officials from using a fax machine in a UN compound. The snafus, though, have a common source in a serious disagreement: how to handle the Serbs. The UN mission has shied from forceful action to push open roads blocked by the Serbs or to stop "ethnic cleansing." But many U.S. officials have called for a more robust UN role in Bosnia and tougher action against the Serbs. One source of disagreement is the complexity of the 60-odd UN Security Council resolutions on Balkan conflicts, which can be interpreted in various ways. This has created tension, especially with the British Army's Lieutenant General Michael Rose, the commander of UN troops in Bosnia. General Rose said the treatment of Mr. Treverton was a mistake. While many U.S. officials insist that the Bosnian Serbs should be fingered as the party mainly responsible for Bosnia's bloodshed and ethnic cleansing, the UN leadership here argues that it must treat all sides — Croats, Muslims and Serbs — equally. It was partly because Mr. Treverton only met with the mostly Muslim government in Sarajevo and not rebel Serbs that he was forced to ride a rail cart through the tunnel, Western officials said. These officials say the UN policy is limiting the possibilities for an end of Bosnia's war as well as slowing the reconstruction of Sarajevo. General Rose counters that the UN mission here is doing the best it can. He points to the feeding of an estimated 2.7 million people and the protection of more than 60,000 Muslims in eastern Bosnia. — JOHN POMFRET



PROTEST AT FRENCH SCHOOL — A Muslim girl in Lille, France, holding a declaration of rights as she and others protested a ban on head scarves in class. About 20 pupils defied the ban. As hearings started on Monday night, nine were expelled.

British Square Off Against U.S.

Policy Differences on Bosnia and Belfast Heat Tempers

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — During a radio interview the other day, Kenneth Clarke, chancellor of the Exchequer, was asked about the new opposition leader, Tony Blair. He replied by calling him "Clintonesque," then went on to define the term.

"You know — here we are, aren't we, we're new, beautiful people, we're not saying very much, let's just have a change," he said.

The fact that the second-highest official in the British government had gone out of his way to take a swipe at President Bill Clinton — and didn't create much of a fuss in doing so — was one more indication of how low relations between the countries have sunk.

Not since the Suez crisis in 1956 have the two countries been at such odds for an extended period, diplomats on both sides of the ocean say. Two main issues are causing the rift: Bosnia and Northern Ireland.

The Clinton administration faces pressure from Congress to exempt Bosnia's Muslim-led government from an arms embargo that applies to all the combatants there. Britain argues that this would worsen the conflict and subject the 3,300 British peacekeeping troops there to retaliation from the Bosnian Serbs.

In seeking tougher action against the Serbs, Washington has suggested that Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose, the

British who commands UN forces in Bosnia, has been too timid about preventing Serbian tanks and forces from attacking peacekeepers and strangling the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo.

If the United States succeeds in gaining the lifting of the embargo, Britain has warned that it would have no option except to pull out its troops. The Clinton administration is following through on a commitment to Congress to seek a multilateral lifting of the embargo from the United Nations because the Bosnian Serbs did not accept the peace proposal by an Oct. 15 deadline.

An open rift was avoided three weeks ago when the Bosnian government, under pressure from Britain and France, formally notified the United Nations that it would not object to leaving the embargo in place for six more months.

But the move does not forestall a collision between the United States and its European allies over the embargo question. Privately, Clinton officials have been telling the British that the pressure for lifting the embargo is coming from Congress, and that if the Security Council fails to approve the measure, the president's only obligation is to return to Congress for consultation. Congress will not be in session until after the November elections.

A result may be that a bit of breathing space has been won in the struggle to find a unified approach.

On Northern Ireland, serious differences between the United States and Britain emerged in February when the Clinton administration granted a visa to Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Féin.

After the Irish Republican Army declared a cease-fire on Aug. 31, it was assumed that Mr. Adams would be granted a second visa to visit the United States. This time around, to try to assuage British resentment, Mr. Clinton wrote to Prime Minister John Major promising that Mr. Adams would not be received at the White House.

But when Mr. Adams was told that he would meet only with a desk officer of the State Department at the Foreign Service Club, he threatened to cancel his visit to Washington. That led Vice President Al Gore to call Mr. Adams and inform him that a longstanding ban on contacts between Sinn Féin and U.S. officials was being lifted. On Oct. 4, Mr. Adams was received by officials inside the State Department.

While Mr. Gore did not meet Mr. Adams in person, the vice president's phone call was viewed by British officials as a violation of the spirit of the assurances they had been given.

The coldness in American-British relations has thawed somewhat — but only somewhat — recently because of the close coordination in assembling a military response to the Iraqi buildup near Kuwait.

Oil Tanker Is Held for Violating Iraq Ban

Reuters

KUWAIT — An oil tanker captain whose vessel was intercepted in the Gulf on suspicion of violating United Nations sanctions admitted Monday that he had loaded diesel fuel in Iraq for export in violation of the embargo.

Izzat Abdulhadi Khalifa, master of the Al Mahrousa, said he had loaded 3,162 tons of diesel oil in the Iraqi port of Zubayr and then sailed south, away from Iraq, into international waters.

Asked if he knew that he had broken the embargo, Mr. Izzat, an Egyptian, replied in English: "I knew all that, but what could I do at that time? All the people knew," he said, meaning that the crew was aware of the operation.

But he insisted that when he left Dubai on Oct. 11 at the beginning of the voyage he did not know that he would be ordered to go to Iraq. He said he was told by his charterer that he would be heading to the Iranian port of Abadan.

But when he anchored in international waters in the northern Gulf on Oct. 14, he received new instructions from an Iraqi agent of his charterer.

He said the agent arrived at his vessel in a tug to deliver the orders.

Some crew members said the spot they anchored in the Gulf indicated a prior intention to go to Iraq.

A U.S. warship, part of a four-year-old ship monitoring operation, stopped the Honduran-flagged tanker in international waters in the northern Gulf on Saturday.

Picasso Paintings Worth \$44 Million Stolen in Zurich

The Associated Press

ZURICH — Thieves have stolen seven Picasso paintings worth \$44 million from a private art gallery, police said Monday.

Two of the paintings, "Seated Woman" and "Christ of Montmartre," were stolen once before, in June 1991, and recovered eight months later. Together they are worth about \$40 million.

The break-in at the gallery, owned by Max K. Bollag, occurred between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, the police said. The thieves entered the gallery through the cellar of a neighboring building.

Pablo Picasso painted "Seated Woman" on canvas in 1903 during his so-called Blue Period, when blue was the prominent color in his works. It is valued at \$25 million.

"Christ of Montmartre" is a watercolor from the Rose Period, after Picasso moved from Barcelona to Paris the following year. It is worth \$15 million.

Mr. Bollag's father bought the paintings from the Spanish artist.

All the paintings stolen stemmed from Picasso's early period.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rockets Hit Kabul on Eve of Talks

KABUL (Reuters) — Rockets hit Kabul, the Afghan capital, on Monday, killing at least 35 people and wounding 98, hospital sources said, on the eve of planned talks between a United Nations peace envoy and a key factional leader.

President Burhanuddin Rabbani's administration blamed the barrage from the south and southwest of the city on his opponents, led by Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and a northern warlord, General Abdul Rashid Dostum.

Mr. Hekmatyar is to hold talks with the UN envoy, Mahmood Mestiri, on Tuesday. Mr. Mestiri, a former Tunisian foreign minister, was to meet the prime minister somewhere between Kabul and the eastern town of Jalalabad, a UN official said.

Balladur and Chirac Open Assaults

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur made his first direct attack on his conservative presidential rival, Jacques Chirac, on Monday as both men took off the gloves in their undeclared bids to succeed François Mitterrand next year.

In an interview with the conservative daily *Le Figaro*, Mr. Balladur criticized Mr. Chirac, the mayor of Paris, for failing to speak out in defense of the franc when it was under attack in the currency markets last year. Earlier, Mr. Chirac had questioned a key tenet of French policy by saying the Maastricht treaty plan for European monetary union was "inapplicable."

"I think he shared my determination to stand firm" on the franc, Mr. Balladur said. "But he remained silent to avoid displeasing anyone in the RPR." Mr. Chirac is leader of the Rally for the Republic party. "For a long time, Jacques has been sheltering inside his party like a citadel. Is that really the spirit of the Fifth Republic?"

Kohl Works to Organize Coalition

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, his narrow majority in Parliament facing a legal challenge, began negotiations Monday with coalition partners over the guidelines for four more years in power.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats and his allies, the Christian Social Union and the Free Democrats, together control 341 seats in the 672-seat Parliament, four more than the absolute majority. Divisions in the Free Democratic Party have created doubts about whether Mr. Kohl will get the 337 votes he needs to win re-election on the first vote in Parliament. The vote is expected Nov. 17.

If he fails to get the 337 votes in two votes, Mr. Kohl can be re-elected with a simple majority of the legislators. But that would be a poor start for his new term and could be a harbinger of his government's collapse.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hot Sale for Chunnel Train Tickets

LONDON (Reuters) — A flood of calls to buy tickets on the state-of-the-art Eurostar Channel Tunnel train on Monday jammed phone lines and indicated that customers were ignoring the service's pair of public relations fiascos of last week.

Tickets went on sale at 7 A.M. on the British side at a central telephone booking office at Ashford in southern England, near the Chunnel site, and at the gleaming International Rail Terminal at London's Waterloo station two hours later.

A spokesman said the telephone system was unable to cope with the flood of calls and that many customers had been unable to get through. The high interest was encouraging news for Eurostar's operators after two public relations fiascos last week, when two trains broke down.

Northwest Airlines trimmed as much as 40 percent off the price of tickets purchased through Friday for travel in the continental United States, Alaska and Canada. The offer was matched on Monday by American Airlines, United, Continental, Trans World Airlines and USAir in markets where they compete with Northwest. The fares are good for travel Nov. 14 to Jan. 14 in the United States and Canada. Also, TWA said it would cut as much as 30 percent off ticket prices for flights from 15 U.S. cities to 10 European destinations through Tuesday. That offer, good for travel through March 15, was matched by United and Northwest. (Bloomberg)

Cholera has killed four Romanians and the number of confirmed cases in the country is now 78. Romanian health authorities said on Monday. (Reuters)

Strikes will hamper air travel in Italy this week. Air traffic controllers and customs officials struck Monday as part of a general strike by state employees. On Tuesday, pilots on Italian airlines will strike from 11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. to protest the proposed merger of the state airline Alitalia SpA with its subsidiary ATL. Cabin crews will strike Wednesday. (Bloomberg)

Asia's biggest water park will open in Singapore later this year, with rides built around a fantasy structure recalling a lost Mayan city, officials said Monday. Fantasy Island, built at a cost of \$4 million Singapore dollars (\$36 million) on 71,000 square meters (764,000 square feet) of land, will have 13 water rides and 31 slides. (AFP)

Several roads around London's Heathrow Airport remained closed Monday after a tunnel for a new airport rail line collapsed, triggering two landslides. But the Heathrow Airport Authority said there was less congestion and disruption than over the weekend because road diversions around the airport were easing traffic problems. The collapsed tunnel is part of the new British Rail express link between Heathrow and Paddington Station in central London. (AP)

ARGENTINA: A COMPETITIVE MARKETPLACE A CONFERENCE/DEBATE ORGANIZED BY CLUB EUROPE ARGENTINA AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

With their vast experience, Club Europe Argentina is taking an active role to help potential European investors establish successful businesses in Argentina.

With the help of a strong economy, Argentina is poised to compete with other regions for investment and development. This conference will explore investment possibilities for European business decision-makers interested in expanding in Latin America.

Addressing the conference will be:

Domingo Cavallo,

Minister of Economy

Guido di Tella,

Minister of Foreign Relations

Enrique Iglesias,

President, IDB

Conference Date:
Thursday, November 3, 1994
Hotel George V
75008 Paris
3:00 pm - 6:00 pm

For additional information,
please contact Mr. Thierry Courtaigne
at Club Europe Argentina
31, Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie
75784 Paris Cedex 16
Tel: 40 69 44 32
Fax: 40 70 96 47



Herald Tribune

As Frankfurt Opens New Air Terminal, Renovations Begin

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — No sooner had the first travelers passed the gates at Frankfurt Airport's new, 1.6-billion-Deutsche mark Terminal 2 Monday morning than embarrassed airport officials began talking about the next stage of construction — to correct its mistakes.

"From the very beginning, it will be adapted, rearranged, modified and improved," said Wilhelm Bender, chairman of the airport's executive board, trying to put the best face on Frankfurt's challenge to London, where Heathrow and Gatwick airports are near saturation.

While passengers may well enjoy the beauty of Frankfurt's vast, han-

gar-inspired sculpture of glass, steel and marble, its critics call the \$1.1 billion Terminal 2 a costly, ostentatious tribute to a plane that might never exist.

Built to accommodate superjumbo jets seating 600 to 800 passengers, which are not expected to fly until the next century, if ever, the terminal has too few gates and too few check-in counters for the kind of planes most commonly used today.

Work is already under way to add at least three additional gates and 36 check-in stations, at a cost of another 60 million DM, to handle the 10 million passengers a year for whom the terminal was built.

Moreover, the airport authority, and Lufthansa, the German national

airline, which refused to move into the new terminal because it is unequipped to handle its small, frequent flights, will need to spend another 600 million DM to renovate the old terminal.

"If we had it to do all over again, we would do it differently," admitted Johannes Endler, the airport operator's chief financial officer.

Nevertheless, the new terminal is regarded as an improvement to Europe's second busiest airport and one that sets standards in comfort and environmental impact that will be the envy of other European airports.

Among creature comforts, only 100 meters (330 feet) separate curb from gate and porters offer free assistance with bulky luggage, while a

"people mover" imported from the United States shuttles transfer passengers between the two terminals.

"I love it," said Elvira Heard, a German-American woman who clocked her check-in Monday for a Delta Airlines flight to Atlanta at just 22 minutes. "It's faster, cleaner and more efficient," said Mrs. Heard, who flies from Alabama to Frankfurt to visit relatives once every two years.

Delta, which regards Frankfurt its main European hub, is the new terminal's "anchor," with 28 dedicated check-in counters, three lounges and four of the eight available boarding gates.

Sixteen other foreign airlines, ranging from Air France to Qantas,

as well as one small German carrier, Deutsche BA, share the remaining gates and 68 check-in counters.

What passengers will not immediately see is an elaborate underground baggage transfer system between the two terminals and a rooftop rainwater collection system that supplies enough water to meet the terminal's sanitary facility needs. Two other airport staples passengers will not see, critics note, are a post office and banks, which balked at the terminal's high rent and percentage fees.

Many frequent travelers were also expected to complain about the continued need for low-tech bus shuttles between the terminal and airplanes, a result of a shortage of "fingers" along the building.

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THE AMERICAS / PENTAGON BATTLES

Air Force Plan Upsets Other Services

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Army, navy and Marine Corps leaders are fuming over a blunt and unusually public campaign by the air force's chief of staff to limit the various functions performed by the other military services.

But the initiative by General Merrill A. McPeak has helped frame a major new debate over

how to reduce overlapping roles and missions among the armed forces.

Keeping each of the services from playing a part in all phases of battle has been a concern inside and outside the Pentagon for several decades — although to little avail, as the services have developed redundant attack aircraft, air defenses, expeditionary ground forces, maintenance facilities, space

commands and other assets and activities.

An independent commission, appointed by Congress, has started studying how to streamline the armed forces.

Pentagon leaders had hoped to maintain at least the semblance of gentlemanly debate and respectful collaboration in sorting out their competing functions. But General McPeak decided

to break ranks and commit what the other service chiefs regard as an outrageous violation of protocol: criticize as unnecessary some of the roles assigned to other services and the new weapons systems they have planned.

His plan would eliminate the need for long-range army artillery and army anti-missile defense systems, assigning primary responsibility in the areas of deep strike and anti-missile defense to the air force and the navy.

General McPeak also would reduce the number of Marine Corps F/A-18 jet fighters, which he contends duplicate numerous other U.S. tactical aircraft, drop the Special Operations Command, which he regards as an extraneous "fifth service" that complicates combat command arrangements, and give primary responsibility for the military's space program to the air force, which has much of the business now anyway.

To show that his service is willing to give up some things, General McPeak has offered to cede to army attack helicopters and Marine Corps Harrier jets the task now assigned to air force A-10s and F-16s of providing close-air support to ground forces.

But army officers scoff at the gesture, given the other functions General McPeak has suggested be controlled by the air force.

Although the point of the discussion about roles and missions is to eliminate needless redundancies, the other services accuse General McPeak of refusing to be a team player and thinking only of what the air force has to gain by limiting what the other services do.

"It's ironic that at a time in which the Pentagon's emphasis has been on joint military operations, the air force's answer is to try to put up walls between itself and the others," said Major General Thomas Wilkerson, the Marine Corps' senior planner.

"Warfare is muddy, it ain't neat. You have to build a fairly adaptable force. What General McPeak is proposing, however, is a very inflexible, dogmatic arrangement whose primary virtue would be to allow the air force to do what it does best."

Thrown on the defensive by General McPeak's aggressive stance, the other services have weighed in with their own proposals, which not surprisingly largely amount to lengthy arguments for preserving what they have been doing — and perhaps even adding a few more assignments.

General McPeak, who during his four years as air force chief has been an outspoken critic of the status quo, defends his posturing as necessary to stimulate new thinking.

"My standing among my colleagues on this probably is not very good," the general recently told defense reporters. "But we have an opportunity to change the way we're doing things, and that change is not likely going to be popular."

Away From Politics



Residents of an area near Holiday Lakes, Texas, taking a break from mopping up. The southeastern section of the state was inundated by more than 20 inches of rain.

● Southeast Texas was putting the worst of recent flooding behind it as waters receded, clean-up crews made progress against a major oil spill and the Houston Ship Channel reopened to traffic. The waterway had been shut because of the spill in a nearby river and heavy flooding that has been lasting for at least 19 days. Rivers were returning to their banks across most of the region after southeastern Texas was inundated by more than 20 inches (50 centimeters) of rain, driving about 12,000 people from their homes.

● After three consecutive years of decline, the nation's social health is improving again but it's still not good, according to an annual report by social scientists at Fordham University in New York. Researchers reduced the nation's social health to a figure ranging from 0 to 100. As of 1992, the latest year for which data were available, the index stood at 40.6. In 1970, the figure was 73.8.

In TV Politics, Nobody's Safe

Commercial Twisting (of the Knife) Enlivens the Old Plots

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The life of a media consultant has its challenges. Like finding the right hog to serve as a pork metaphor, or the perfect photo of your opponent jogging with President Bill Clinton, or the most sincere testimonials that your candidate "shares your values" (be they the "highest Hoosier standards" or "Wisconsin common sense").

These are rough, angry, cynical times, the pollsters are endlessly finding, and there is no room for subtlety in political advertisements. Even in the best of times, it is not an art form known for nuance.

As one Democratic consultant, Carter Eskew, put it, "There's only three or four plots." There are plots for incumbents: Congressman X is different from the rest. Mr. X can deliver. Mr. X stands with you. And there is the great, perennial plot for challengers: XX-years is long enough. It's time for a change.

The latter is particularly popular in this nobody-is-safe political year, epitomized by the commercial that opens with a shot of Lorne Greene and the sons of the Ponderosa: "1964 — Bonanza was the top TV show, Lyndon Johnson was president, and Tom Foley was elected to Congress," the narrator intones. "Except for Tom, a lot's changed in 30 years."

Not surprisingly, it is also a big year for symbols of congressional arrogance — "jackets," pay raises, first-class travel, missed votes and even, in one ad, taking the elevator in the Capitol instead of the stairs.

And to contrast with this portrait of the bloated, uncaring career politician, candidates are vying to show that they — unlike their bloated, uncaring opponents — have real feelings and real values.

All of this pleading and positioning is jammed into the confines of the 30-second television commercial, which will probably never be mistaken for a sonnet, but which has a few transcendental themes playing out within a disciplined structure. What follows is a guide to the season's oeuvre for House races.

IDEALIZED GRASS ROOTS: It is a given in politics these days that Washington is bad, the source of flawed values and wrong thinking. The flip side to this equation is that local values are

inherently good; many ads this fall portray an agrarian, small town or neighborhood ideal.

Looked at another way, this can also be seen as part of the long political tradition of pandering to the locals.

"For too long, they've been trying to force Washington's values on Maine," James B. Longley Jr., a Republican running in Maine for an open House seat, says in one ad. "I think we need Maine common sense in Washington."

EVIL IN WASHINGTON: While ad makers root their own candidates in the community, they try to tie their opponents to the aliens in Washington: national Democrats and national Republicans.

Democrats link Republicans to a recent ceremony on the Capitol steps in which about 300 Republican candidates signed the "Contract With America," a set of political promises put together by Republican leaders like Republicans Newt Gingrich of Georgia and Dick Armey of Texas. Democrats assert that the contract will mean either immense deficits or deep cuts in a variety of popular programs; the ceremony is becoming downright sinister-looking in Democratic commercials.

A television commercial for Sheila McGuire, a Democrat running in Iowa, for example, warns that her opponent "promised his votes in Congress to the No. 1 enemy of family farms — Dick Armey." Mr. Armey, a longtime critic of farm programs, is shown on the Capitol steps, laughing like a nefarious banker of old as Republicans sign their mysterious contract.

Republicans, for their part, have discovered the "morph" — the ability in a commercial to electronically transform Democratic candidates into Mr. Clinton, the Republicans' symbol of Washington and its values.

Several Democrats are being "morphed" into a menacing, unsmiling Clinton this year: tall ones, short ones, young ones, old ones, even ones with mustaches, like Representative Bob Wise, Democrat of West Virginia. Back home with the voters, Mr. Wise signed during a recent interview and said, "I'm working hard to remind them, 'Hey, this is Bob. I grew up here.'"

PERKS OF THE EMPIRE: If turning an opponent into Bill Clinton, Dick Armey or Newt Gingrich fails to work, a consultant can always simply tie him or her to Congress, which has been given an end-of-the-Roman-Empire atmosphere in many of these ads.

Clinton Claims Deficit Drop

CLEVELAND — President Bill Clinton, seeking to capture more credit for the economy's improvement, has announced that the federal budget deficit shrank in the last fiscal year by more than \$87 billion and predicted it would fall further in 1995.

"We're doing a good job right now in bringing the deficit down," the president said in a Cleveland radio interview during a campaign swing.

In Washington, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said that the 1994 deficit, \$87 billion lower than the record \$290.4 billion in 1992, represented the "largest two-year drop in the deficit in U.S. history." The \$203 billion deficit was the lowest since the \$152.5 billion in 1989.

The Clinton administration is forecasting that the deficit in the current fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, will decline to \$167 billion.

"We've done it by cutting the size of government, by eliminating government programs, by cutting others while still being able to increase our investment in education and training and new technology," Mr. Clinton said. "And that's what I want to keep doing — managing this thing in a very disciplined way."

Senators Clear Kennedy

WASHINGTON — The Senate ethics committee has found "no basis" for allegations of sexual harassment and

POLITICAL NOTES

drug use by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, dismissing accusations in a book by the senator's onetime top administrative assistant.

The committee, which never announced it had begun a low-level inquiry, wrote a statement Oct. 13 that it had ended the effort, but did not distribute the announcement to the media. The statement was made public on request.

The allegations against the Massachusetts Democrat were made by Richard Burke, a former Kennedy staffer, in a 1992 book about the senator.

The committee interviewed Mr. Burke and others and found no basis for Mr. Burke's allegations, the committee said. "On that basis, the committee in June 1994 unanimously voted to take no further action."

(AP)

Republicans' Anti-Tax Star

NEW YORK — When the Republican Party wanted to upstage a Democratic bash starring President Clinton the other night, they booked a rival extravaganza with their hottest new star — the fledgling governor of New Jersey, Christine Todd Whitman.

"Around the corner," hooted Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York. "Mario Cuomo is having a gathering of his supporters, and their keynote speaker is Bill Clinton!" The overflow crowd exploded in boos and derisive laughter, as if trashing the villain in a silent movie. "I'm proud to tell you that our keynote speaker is Christine Todd Whit-

man!" Mr. D'Amato exulted, drawing out the name for dramatic effect. The crowd went wild. "No clearer contrast exists," he said, "than the one between the two speakers."

Republican candidates from California to Maine are clamoring for Ms. Whitman, 47, who took office in January. They say she is proof that their message of lower taxes and less government sells, and is for real.

In the final weeks of her 1993 campaign, Ms. Whitman promised to cut taxes 30 percent in three years, and rose from a 20-point underdog to victor against Governor Jim Florio. Against Democratic warnings that the state would go bust, she has pushed half the cuts through the legislature to become the most popular first-year governor in modern New Jersey history.

(WP)

Quote/Unquote

Governor Pete Wilson of California, on the opposition of two leading Republican conservatives, Jack F. Kemp and William J. Bennett, to Proposition 187, a ballot initiative that would require the state's schools, hospitals and other institutions to deny services to illegal immigrants: "Those are two guys who have been in Washington too long. Nice guys, but when you spend too much time in an ivory tower, you lose touch with reality. They ought to come out to California and look at the real world."

Clinton on the Defense Over Budget Memo

By Michael Wines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is struggling to distance himself from a memorandum, sent to him by his own budget director and leaked to the press, in which a bevy of new taxes and cuts in Medicare and Social Security are listed as "illustrative options" for future economic policy.

The disclosure — barely two weeks before midterm elections — has stirred glee among Republicans, who immediately asserted that Mr. Clinton was plotting to skirt promises to leave Social Security and Medicare benefits alone.

The White House first defended itself with a statement from the chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, insisting that the memorandum was but a "catalogue" of proposals from elsewhere, not a policy document. But in Seattle, the president paused during a weekend of campaigning to offer his personal explanation.

"I do not support cuts in Social Security, and I believe any savings we achieve in the Medicare program should be used in health care," he said. "That has always been my position. There is nothing in that memo and nothing in the record which should indicate that I have changed my position on these two fundamental issues."

The president said the memorandum arose from internal talks about the imminent report of a presidential commission on entitlement spending, headed by two senators, Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, and

John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, and about the Republicans' "Contract With America," a political tract that commits the party to cut taxes while balancing the federal budget.

[On the campaign trail Monday in Cleveland, Mr. Clinton mentioned several contingencies that might lead to such cuts. Reuters reported.]

"I know," he said, referring to Republicans, "they have made a trillion dollars' worth of commitments to the American people — they've promised a

balanced budget while cutting the taxes for the wealthy while increasing defense — and they won't say how it's going to be paid for. This memo was simply designed to show us the kind of problems we were going to confront over the next few years if those sort of things came up."

The denials did not wash with Republicans. "Hypocrisy is the word that comes to mind, as it occasional-

ly does with this administration," said William Kristol, a senior adviser to former Vice President Dan Quayle and the head of the Project for the Republic. Future, a research group.

The Oct. 3 document, from Alice M. Rivlin, the budget director, and entitled "Big Choices," bears its marked "draft" and "for handout and retrieval in meeting."

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Business Should See Him For the True Friend He Is

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The business community in the United States rarely knows when it has a good thing going. President John F. Kennedy found that out 32 years ago, and Bill Clinton is learning the same lesson today.

In the early 1960s, the business world misapprehended Mr. Kennedy, convinced that he was anti-business because he reacted bitterly when the U.S. Steel chairman, Roger Blough, in a grave tactical error, broke his promise not to raise steel prices, and other major companies followed.

"My father always told me that all businessmen were sons of bitches," an infuriated Mr. Kennedy told aides in the Oval Office. "But I over-believed it until now." Aided by smaller companies that did not go along, and with a powerful display of presidential muscle, Mr. Kennedy forced Mr. Blough to back down.

The fight over steel prices left the business community with a bitter aftertaste, and none of Mr. Kennedy's later overtures restored business confidence in his administration. Nonetheless, President Kennedy was essentially a fiscal conservative who insisted on labor's objections, the first investment tax credit.

He leaned over backward to accommodate the conservative views of business leaders and bankers on trade, the dollar and the balance of payments, at the behest of his Republican treasury secretary, C. Douglas Dillon. Mr. Kennedy even sent a thinly disguised proposal for compulsory arbitration to the Congress in 1963 to head off a steel strike, and he warned the AFL-CIO boss, George Meany, not to push him for special favors.

But after the Blough incident, business never accepted Mr. Kennedy's assurance that he could be evenhanded (though it later warmed to such assurances from Lyndon Johnson, who carried out and extended many Kennedy initiatives).

It would be hard to match Mr. Clinton's series of overtures to business, starting with his commitment to an industrial policy to help make manufacturers more competitive; a dedication to reducing the budget deficit; and a "partnership" role to promote exports that has had the president and his commerce secretary acting as adjunct salesmen.

In a speech here Oct. 14, Treasury Undersecretary Lawrence H. Summers noted that after a period of competitive decline, "American firms are back ... because they've rebuilt, leading the world in corporate renewal."

This resurgence was possible, Mr. Summers added, not only because of an innovative private sector, but because Mr. Clinton had laid a foundation for sustained economic growth: "This administration came into office committed to getting our domestic economic policies right. And I think it's important to say that we delivered on that commitment."

That may be a partisan analysis, but it happens to be correct. Mr. Clinton has mostly been on business's side. They cheered him on when he strongly backed their view against that of labor and many environmentalists in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement and of GATT — even at the risk of disaffection some of his most important allies in the Democratic leadership in Congress.

In the dispute with China over human rights, Mr. Clinton clearly was influenced by the business community's view that withholding most-favored-nation trade benefits would be counterproductive. In the end, though he had once threatened to end trade privileges if Beijing did not grant more liberal human rights, President Clinton listened to the business community.

Mr. Clinton has also appeared at rallies on the home grounds of major corporations, such as Boeing Co., where, he stressed that he would be on the American company's side as it fought off European subsidies for the Airbus consortium. He has directed the Export-Import Bank to match loan subsidies offered by France and other competitors.

Many of these policies can be defended as beneficial for the United States, not just for business — although in my view, Mr. Clinton has allowed too cozy a tie to develop between the Commerce Department and big business.

But the point is that business has taken all of the favors — then soured on Mr. Clinton.

What is the source of business's new coolness toward Mr. Clinton? Many business leaders appear to be nursing a grudge based on the Clinton health care reform proposal, which they insist would have slapped a heavy cost burden on business.

"Our concern is that the administration isn't sensitive to the market environment in which basic business decisions are made," the leader of one major business lobby told me.

Mr. Clinton could use a kind word or two, and nobody owes it to him more than America's business leaders, as they tote up their profits.

The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Categorized, Dehumanized

Regarding "A New Book on Genes and IQ Rings an Old Bell" by E. J. Dionne Jr. and "Merit Is Merit, and the Races Do Not Race" by William Safire (Opinion, Oct. 21):

Racism, in any form, is ugly, dehumanizing and disgraceful. It should not require either response or debate, but in this instance, I must say that enough is enough.

Your recent articles concerning the book by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray, "The Bell Curve," made me shudder. Their book is among a long list of works which seek to justify or minimize the plight of black Americans without recognizing the historical adversity under which they were born or the systematic degradations of their everyday lives. This dehumanizing debate is offensive to all black people who attempt to make some sense of their place in society, raise their families and live in dignity. These intellectual exercises, veiled as science or liberalism, are unproductive and wrought with pretense.

From the old plantations of the South to the new plantations we euphemistically call the inner city, can anyone honestly say that attitudes have changed? We are constantly subjected to statistics which seek to define us as intellectually inept, morally corrupt, unproductive, lazy and child-like. These quasi-intellectual attempts to categorize us serve only to dehumanize us even more.

Perhaps this is the point of these exercises?

It would be a challenge of historical significance if any of these writers were to submit to the slave quarters of the inner cities to partake in the intelligence tests of everyday life. We could all enjoy reading the study, going over the numbers, judging their character, challenging their humanity. Until this is done, numbers or opinions won't matter very much.

PAMELA DOVE, Paris.

The Saudis' Real Problem

Regarding "Saddam: Contain His Desperate Efforts to Intimidate" by Flora Lewis and "Loss of Big Problems Don't Have Military Solutions" by William Pfaff (Opinion, Oct. 14):

I hate to stick it to two of the Trib's stars, William Pfaff and Flora Lewis, for both of whom I have the greatest possible respect. But the comments on Saudi Arabia in their respective op-ed pieces are miles off the mark and cannot be allowed to stand.

William Pfaff suggests that the problem for the Saudi royal family is its repression of "secular, liberal, hedonistic and materialistic values set loose in the country." Far from it, the main difficulty comes from a bunch of backward-looking bigots who use religion as a political weapon and would like to take Saudi Arabia back to the seventh century rather than forward to the 21st.

Flora Lewis is also off target with

Oe, the Man Who Talks to Trees

By Masao Miyoshi

SAN DIEGO — The award of the Nobel Prize in literature to the Japanese author Kenzaburo Oe is most timely, coinciding with two major events in this extraordinary writer's life.

A brief background: Anyone who has ever read him knows that Oe the writer is inseparable from Oe the father. His son Hikari, now 31, was born with severe brain damage and

remained mute until he was 6. Ever since Mr. Oe decided to bring him up as a normal human being, Hikari has been in every page of his work as in every minute of his life.

MEANWHILE

For Mr. Oe, speaking on his silent son's behalf — by turning him into an ever-present character as his double — has been his most important reason to write fiction. The son has been studying music for many years, and some time ago he began to compose, although his speech and movement have been limited. Only a few

weeks ago, Hikari completed his second CD of pieces for piano and flute. This recording, like his first one, promises to be a great success among music lovers of Japan.

As a writer, Mr. Oe has just finished the first draft of his huge trilogy, "Mogari mudori no ki" ("A Green Tree in Flames," named after the 1945 poem), which he insists on calling his last novel. As he tells it, now that Hikari can express sadness and happiness in his own full voice, Mr. Oe's ventriloquist role is ending. As Hikari gradually gains independence, Mr. Oe feels his presence receding from the pages of his narratives. The time has come for him to quit his fiction, as Mr. Oe describes it. As if to celebrate this moment of fulfillment, the English word "Rejoice!" concludes the first draft of the last part of his "last" work. This event — the completion of the novel and the public renunciation of fiction — occurred only weeks before the Nobel award was announced.

The award is also timely because Mr. Oe's recognition abroad will reawaken the Japanese readers who have lately been, though thoroughly respectful, neglecting Mr. Oe's intellectual and literary achievements. Mr. Oe is too difficult, they complain. Their fascination has been with vacuous manufacturers of disposable entertainment.

The malaise of Japan may be more critical. There has been little probing of contemporary Japan's cultural life. Neither new novelists nor social analysts are emerging who seriously question Japan's preoccupation with buying and selling, except among some women writers. By emphasizing Japan's homogeneity and proclaiming the "spirit of harmony," mainstream critics and scholars refrain from self-analysis. Convinced of Japan's "uniqueness," commentators often fail to articulate Japan's position in the world.

The Japanese government curiously — shamefully — has yet to honor Mr. Oe in any form. The Education Ministry is hastily forming a committee, according to the Asahi newspaper, to consider the possibility of conferring the imperial Order of Culture on this "controversial" author, now honored by a Nobel. When a quiet inquiry was made, Mr. Oe firmly expressed his intent to decline the offer. The state-initiated Order of Culture was against his idea of democracy. Mr. Oe's decision may encourage those in Japan who are still grappling with life's big questions and the world's lasting problems.

Mr. Oe is a formidable scholar. He reads Dante in Italian, Confu-

cius in Chinese, Faulkner in English, Rabelais and Sartre in French, the formalists in Russian and "The Tale of Genji" in the original. And he remembers everything.

Once, I was with him visiting a university rare-book collection. Visibly excited over the discovery of a rare facsimile edition of William Blake's long poem, "Jerusalem," he began to recite it from memory. I left him alone with an astonished librarian, and the recitation was still going when I returned. Of course, learning by itself does little good to anyone. Mr. Oe, however, never leaves knowledge distant from the opinions he forms and actions he takes in thought and in his everyday life. He is a thoroughly engaged man, regularly speaking up for Japan's minorities and protesting the country's political system.

There are few translations into English and other Western languages of this remarkably prolific writer. His language and style are said to be complex and difficult, nearly untranslatable. Those who do read him will find his mythological cycle not just sober and speculative, but saturated with cosmic laughter and grotesque humor.

Many of his short stories are as funny as they are accessible. There is no reason why there can't be many more translations of his works. There are indeed very few writers now in the world who can compare with him in candid description, complex ideas, bold imagery and sudden illuminations and a probing sense of history and justice.

Mr. Oe has long had the habit of spending hours literally talking to trees. When he visits a new place, for example, he often walks along in the woods and groves, stopping to gaze from time to time and bending down to pick up a fallen leaf and guessing the tree's identity, origin and history. He can cite the names of almost all the trees in the world in Japanese, English and Latin. Mr. Oe calls trees his friends. I wonder if this prize will place him among the men and women of Asia and other parts of the world outside Japan so that the world may know him as closely as Mr. Oe knows it.

The writer is Hajime Mori Professor of Literature at the University of California, San Diego. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

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Colleges & Universities

- Belgium ☐
12 Vassilios College ☐

France

- 13 Sorbonne ☐
14 Georgia Tech-Lorraine ☐
15 The American University of Paris ☐

International

- 16 Schuller University ☐
17 European University ☐

Italy

- 18 John Cabot University ☐
19 American University of Rome ☐

Switzerland

- 20 Schuller American College ☐

Netherlands

- 21 EUC Emmonson ☐

U.K.

- 22 St. Clare's Oxford ☐
23 Richmond College ☐

U.S.A.

- 24 Preston University ☐
25 American World University ☐
26 Berkeley Summer Sessions ☐
27 Century University ☐
28 Chadwick University ☐
29 La Salle University ☐
30 Pace University ☐
31 Syracuse University ☐
32 University of New Orleans ☐

Day & Boarding Schools

- Austria ☐
33 Salzburg Int'l Preparatory School ☐

France

- 34 Eurocole ☐
35 Int'l School of Monaco ☐
36 Ecole Active Bilingue ☐
37 The Leman Bilingual School ☐

International

- 38 Taxis ☐

Switzerland

- 39 John F. Kennedy ☐
40 Int'l School of Geneva ☐
41 Montana Zugerberg ☐
42 Laysan American School ☐
43 Aiglon ☐

U.S.A.

- 44 American School ☐
45 Jackson School ☐
46 Oxford Academy ☐

Language Schools

- International ☐
47 Ceran Int'l ☐

France

- 48 Institut Parisien ☐
49 Business Talk France ☐
50 Université Aix-Marseille ☐
51 Sud-Langue ☐
52 La Cardère ☐
53 AMES ☐
54 Institut Français ☐

Spain

- 55 Centro de Estudios de Espanol ☐

Switzerland

- 56 Lemania ☐

U.K.

- 57 Sels College ☐

Art & Design Schools

- France ☐
58 Parsons ☐

Germany

- 59 Blocherer Schule ☐

Italy

- 60 The Int'l School of Art ☐

U.S.A.

- 61 Academy of Art College ☐
62 School of Fashion College ☐

Hotel Management Schools

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63 Maxin's ☐

Switzerland

- 64 ICHA ☐
65 Hotelconsult ☐
66 HIM ☐
67 Hosta ☐
68 IRTT ☐

Miscellaneous

- France ☐
69 Le Cordon Bleu ☐

International

- 70 University of Pittsburgh ☐

U.S.A.

- 71 Florida Air Academy ☐
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Aristide Picks Businessman as Prime Minister

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — President Jean-Bertrand Aristide reportedly informed Parliament on Monday that he had selected a former commerce minister, Smaek Michel, as his new prime minister, effectively ending a long period of international angst about the political direction his newly restored government would take.

Sources close to Mr. Michel said that his selection was aimed at appeasing the nation's powerful business elite, which generally opposed the U.S. military intervention that led to Father Aristide's return from exile on Oct. 15.

Father Aristide's ability to build bridges to the business community is seen as crucial to stimulating badly needed employment and reviving an economy wracked by successive international commercial embargoes imposed against Haiti since the 1991 military coup that forced him into exile.

The appointment of Mr. Michel had been cited by several knowledgeable sources as a crucial step in winning support from foreign investors and attaining badly needed international funding for development. Urban unemployment

in Haiti currently hovers around 70 percent, while nearly two-thirds of the country lacks potable water.

At least two U.S.-trained economic experts — Leslie Delatour, a former World Bank economist, and Leslie Voltaire, a former education minister — had threatened not to participate in key government posts if Mr. Michel were not named prime minister, political sources said.

Mr. Michel, 57, a political moderate who is a gasoline retailer and owner of a rice-importing business, has not publicly confirmed his acceptance of the prime minister's job, nor has Father Aristide made an official announcement of his appointment. But an aide to Mr. Michel said that he had formally accepted the post and had sent a letter to parliamentary leaders informing them of his plans.

"The whole country knows him, and all the sectors believe in him," the aide said. She acknowledged, however, that the job ahead would be difficult. "He will be obliged to build the country anew."

A prominent businessman who attended a lunch with Mr. Michel on Monday quoted him as saying he would confirm the appointment publicly on

Tuesday. A Port-au-Prince radio station, quoting reliable parliamentary sources, said that the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Robert Monde, would convene a house session Tuesday to begin confirmation hearings.

Both chambers of Parliament must confirm Mr. Michel's appointment before he can assume the post from the caretaker prime minister, Robert Malval.

Diplomats said Mr. Malval had been the Clinton administration's first choice to lead Father Aristide's cabinet in an uncertain era of national reconciliation and reconstruction. Mr. Malval, however, rejected U.S. pressure to withdraw a resignation he tendered to Father Aristide in December 1993 during a public dispute with the then-exiled president.

A Michel associate said that Mr. Michel had originally rejected the president's offer to head up the government, saying he was "saving himself the aggravation of working with Aristide." Mr. Michel served only 60 days as commerce minister in Father Aristide's first cabinet, in 1991, before quitting. He reportedly had a number of disputes with other cabinet members.

Although Mr. Michel was a political

sponsor of Father Aristide's 1990 bid for the presidency and a friend of the president for 12 years, he reportedly had grown frustrated with the populist president's tendency to make snap decisions, often based on the counsel of friends.

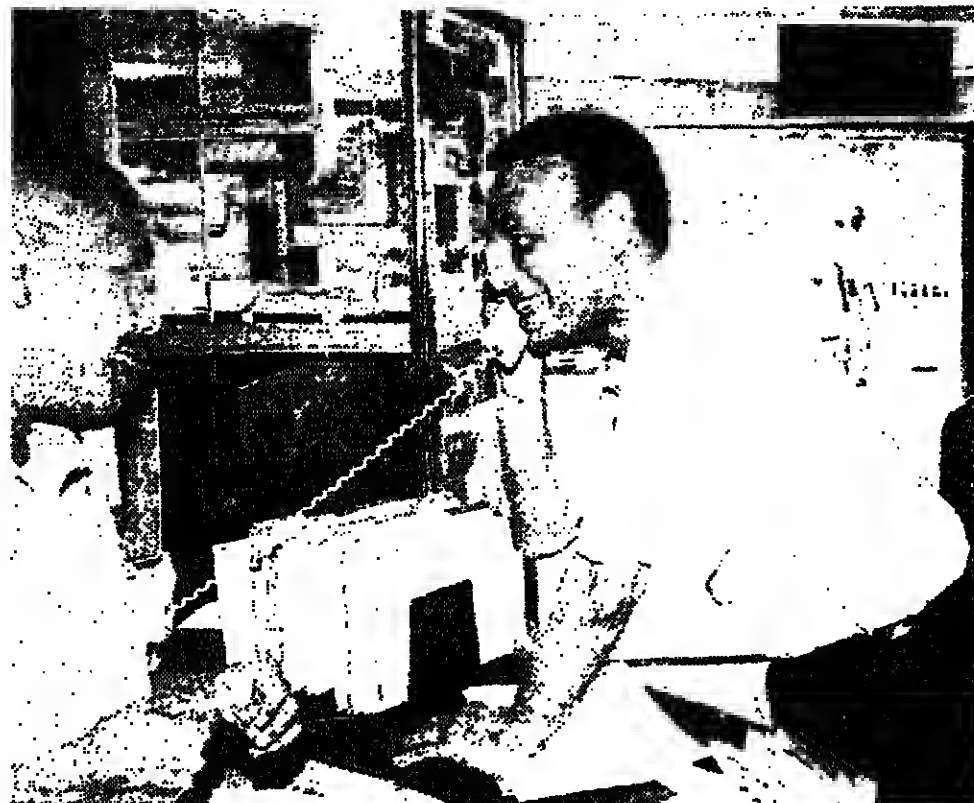
Several prominent businessmen cited this tendency in opposing Father Aristide's return to power. One industrialist said the president needed a prime minister who would "serve as a brake" and "be willing to stand up to him."

Maintaining a clear line of authority was a key condition by Mr. Michel for his acceptance, a political source said.

After Mr. Michel's initial rejection of the post, Father Aristide floated the idea of naming Foreign Minister Claudette Werleigh, a close personal friend of the president who was rejected by the business elite as a radical.

Diplomats said the Clinton administration also had made clear to the Aristide that it disapproved of that choice.

The historian Georges Michel, who is not related to Smaek Michel, said that despite the U.S. denials, a widespread perception persists in Haiti that Washington had dictated its choice of prime minister to Father Aristide.



Mr. Michel at a Port-au-Prince travel agency Monday in which he has a business interest.

U.S. Tries to Bolster Africa Peacekeeping

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

MZUZU, Malawi — With concern growing over possible violence in neighboring Mozambique, a senior American delegation visited this newly democratic country as part of a five-nation African tour aimed at improving peacekeeping.

Officials said the mission, led by Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, was a departure for U.S. diplomacy in Africa, where Washington has decided to increase military cooperation with the growing number of countries that have switched to multiparty democracy after decades of dictatorships.

The effort, which aims at providing training, logistical, financial and intelligence aid to the newly democratic countries, intends to encourage efforts to contain conflicts in neighboring states. Officials say such conflicts threaten peace and economic development throughout the continent.

"There is no shortage of African countries willing to take part in peacekeeping efforts," Mr. Talbott said in an interview. "But they also come for-

ward to us and say, 'We are developing countries, we have the World Bank and IMF looking over our shoulders, and we don't have the capacity to do it by ourselves.'"

Mr. Talbott said that after civil wars in Somalia and Rwanda, where the United Nations sponsored peacekeeping and the United States provided airlift and other logistical support, Washington was studying the idea of providing C-130 transports to a regional organization of southern African countries to help them respond rapidly to crises.

In addition to talks with political leaders in Zimbabwe and Malawi, Mr. Talbott addressed groups of soldiers and officers, telling them that "as a result of the UN's being overburdened, the international community is in danger of not being able to respond quickly enough to new crises when they occur."

After visiting Malawi, Mr. Talbott's delegation will stop briefly in Zaire before going to Ghana and Ivory Coast. Ghana, which is head of the West African Economic Community, has played a lead role in mediation efforts in Liberia.

U.S. Group Proposes a Loan To Help Rwanda Diplomats

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — To help ease a financial crisis at Rwanda's diplomatic missions in the United States, the relief group AmeriCares is planning to lend the Rwandans \$200,000 free of interest for six months.

The loan will be given "to the people of Rwanda" to be used in any way the government chooses, said Stephen M. Johnson, the president of AmeriCares, a nonprofit group based in New Canaan, Connecticut.

Joseph Mutaboba, Rwanda's chargé d'affaires in Washington, said he hoped the novel approach to relief would become more widely used, adding: "We need the kind of money to buy a computer, a fax, a printer, some paper. You see the kind of needs we have. If we lose our mission electricity and have no fax working, I cannot even contact my government. We need the kind of help that will get the machinery going."

The plight of Rwandan diplomats in the United States came to light last week when the police in New York announced that Rwanda's acting foreign minister, Jean-Marie Ndagijimana, was missing, along with \$187,000 in cash he was supposed to have given to Rwandan diplomats here and in Washington to pay Rwanda's bills. Mr. Ndagijimana appears to have gone to France, but he has not been seen and there has been no news of the money.

Zimbabwe and Malawi have been among the most active African countries in peacekeeping efforts on the continent, playing significant roles in Somalia and Rwanda.

In addition to Rwanda, and neighboring Burundi, where clashes have sent refugees streaming into Zaire, officials in Zimbabwe and Malawi expressed concern over the long civil wars in Liberia and Angola, and worsening political conditions in Nigeria.

'Super Rice' Is Heralded for 21st Century

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

After five years of work, plant scientists from the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines say they have developed a new type of rice that will increase harvests 20 to 25 percent.

After the new variety is commercially available, probably in five years, it will eventually yield enough to feed 500 million more people than current rice yields, said Ken S. Fischer, the institute's director of research.

The world's population, now estimated at 5.5 billion, is expected to reach 8.3 billion by 2025, according to the World Bank.

But an American rice breeder cautioned that the results were preliminary and that it would be years before the new plant would be introduced widely and accepted by farmers.

The announcement of the development of a new high-yielding rice plant was made Sunday at an international agricultural research meeting at the World Bank in Washington.

Lester R. Brown, president of the Worldwatch Institute, in Washington, and an authority on grain production, said that in the next 35 years the demand for rice in Asia would double as

the population soared. During the same period, though, the amount of land devoted to growing rice is likely to shrink considerably, he said.

From 1990 to 1994, he said, the area cultivated for rice in China decreased 2 percent as paddies were drained for new factories and other buildings.

"The thing to keep in mind is that as acreage declined 2 percent, yields only increased 2 percent," said Mr. Brown. "So you have a wash in China. Production has been unchanged for the last four years. That is why any advance in yields of 20 to 25 percent is so exciting."

Mr. Brown also is the senior author of "Full House: Reassessing the Earth's Population Carrying Capacity."

Several American plant breeders were more cautious, however.

"There may be a little bit of hype associated with this," said Kent McKenzie, a plant breeder with the Rice Experiment Station, a farmer-supported research center, in Biggs, California.

"It's a huge yield increase, but there are all kinds of ways to get those statistics," he added. "I would be a little guarded in my evaluation of that increase."

The new variety was developed by a team headed by Gurdev S. Khush, a plant breeder who has helped produce more than 300 varieties of rice during his 27-year career at the International Rice Research Center in Los Banos, about 70 kilometers (45 miles) southeast of Manila. Mr. Khush joined computer technology with classical plant breeding and designed an entirely new kind of rice plant, Mr. Fischer said.

Rice is a willowy, graceful plant, almost like a bouquet of long grasses. Most modern rice plants have roughly 25 stems, called tillers. Only about 15 of the tillers produce the seed-bearing flowers, known as panicles, and the number of rice grains in each panicle is generally about 100.

Mr. Khush's team studied rice plants on computers. The team determined that the best way to produce more grain was to direct most of the plant's energy to developing panicles by reducing the energy devoted to producing tillers. Mr. Khush searched the international center's collection of rice and selected plants that had fewer tillers, more grains in their panicles, and stronger roots.

He crossed the varieties and stabilized the traits he wanted

to keep. Last spring, enough seeds were available to test the new plant, called "super rice" by the research center, in small plots. Mr. Fischer said the tests were a success.

The new variety has about eight tillers, each of which produces a panicle that is filled with almost 200 grains.

The increased yield is a result of being able to put more of the new plants on the same amount of land.

Mr. Fischer said it would probably take five more years for Mr. Khush's team to breed into the new variety other valuable commercial traits like natural defenses against diseases and insects.

Iranian Shiite Leader Improving in Hospital

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — The 100-year-old religious leader of Iran's Shiite Muslims was in better health Monday after being hospitalized with a fever, Tehran radio reported.

Grand Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Araki, who was taken to a Tehran hospital Sunday from his home south of the capital, was in "satisfactory" condition, according to the radio.

Herald Tribune

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Rollo May, U.S. Psychologist, Dies at 85

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

Dr. Rollo May, 85, an innovative American psychologist and psychotherapist who was widely known through his writings, died Saturday at his home in Tiburon, California.

The cause was congestive heart failure. He had been in declining health for two years, said Nancy Ramsey, a friend.

Dr. May, who grew up in Michigan, had a doctorate in clinical psychology from Columbia University and received psychoanalytical training early in his career. He wrote several books that became highly influential in the world of psychotherapy and in the culture beyond it.

In his writings, Dr. May emphasized people's desire for self-fulfillment and the positive aspects of humanity's potential. His admirers said he was skilled at making psychological and philosophical concepts accessible to lay people.

Dr. May's best-known books included "Love and Will" and "The Courage to Create" which posed the question: "Shall we seize the courage necessary to preserve our sensitivity, awareness and responsibility in the face of radical change?"

When it appeared at the end of the turbulent 1960s, "Love

and Will" was described as containing an argument for the fashioning of values appropriate to people's biological, historical and individual selves.

Dr. May was one of the first, and among the most influential, thinkers in the field of psychotherapy to be influenced by the European existentialists. In the 1950s, he was also one of the first thinkers in the field of psychotherapy to formulate a view of human nature that was not based on Freudian principles.

One of his main insights was a conviction that much of human behavior is motivated by a profound, underlying sense of anxiety, which he felt it was important to address in psychotherapy.

He was also one of the originators of the movement known as humanistic psychology and was a co-founder of the Association for Humanistic Psychology. The movement blossomed in the 1960s and provided the intellectual platform for the human potential movement, which also blossomed in that decade. Both movements remain influential today.

William Leonard, Reporter
And CBS News President

WASHINGTON (WP) — William Leonard, 78, the CBS News president who chose Dan

Rather to succeed Walter Cronkite as anchor of "CBS Evening News" and put "Sunday Morning" on the air, died Sunday in Laurel, Maryland, after a stroke.

Mr. Leonard joined CBS in 1945 and, after a highly successful career as an on-air host in radio and then television, he became a full-time correspondent for the network in 1959.

He later produced, reported and narrated a number of "CBS Reports," and for a number of years supervised political coverage at the division. In 1965 he was named a vice president and moved into top management. On his watch, "60 Minutes" was invented and, in 1962, he helped create the first voter projections for a national election.

Jerome Wiesner, MIT Head
And a Top Kennedy Adviser

NEW YORK (NYT) — Jerome B. Wiesner, 79, the influential science adviser to President John F. Kennedy who went on to be president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for nine years, died Friday in Watertown, Massachusetts, after an unspecified illness that lasted several months.

Mr. Wiesner worked with Mr. Kennedy in the 1960 campaign, then took the adviser's

post, with the title of special assistant to the president for science and technology, in February 1961. He stepped down in 1964, early in the Johnson administration.

Mr. Wiesner's many activities in the Kennedy era included much preliminary work on the treaty to ban all but underground nuclear tests that was signed in 1963 by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain.

Francis Steegmuller, 88,
Translator of Flaubert

NEW YORK (NYT) — Francis Steegmuller, 88, the American novelist, biographer and translator whose works on Gustave Flaubert illuminated the agonies and thrills of creating fiction, died of heart failure Thursday in Naples, where he had a home with his wife, the writer Shirley Hazzard.

Mr. Steegmuller was a prodigious writer, whose output also included highly admired biographies of Jean Cocteau, Isadora Duncan and Guy de Maupassant.

His 1957 translation of "Madame Bovary," some scholars say, remains unsurpassed. He also wrote mysteries under the pen name David Keith.

Peter O. Murphy, 46, a former deputy United States trade representative who was the



Dr. Rollo May, innovative psychologist and author.

chief American negotiator of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement in 1988, died of a brain tumor Thursday in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

George Gay Jr., 77, a World War II aviator who became an American hero as the only member of his squadron to survive an attack on Japanese warships during the battle of Midway on June 4, 1942, died of a heart attack Friday in Atlanta.

Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach, 69, the foremost songwriter in contemporary Judaism, died of a heart attack Thursday in New York. Rabbi Carlebach put the words to music that is heard at virtually every Jewish wedding and bar mitzvah.

Raul Julia, Versatile Actor, Dies

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Raul Julia, 54, an actor who distinguished himself in classics on Broadway and off and also became a success in Hollywood movies, died Monday from complications of a stroke.

Mr. Julia, who lived in New York, had suffered the stroke on Oct. 16 and lapsed into a coma Thursday. He died in North Shore University Hospital in Manhasset, New York, said a hospital spokeswoman, Alice Siegel.

A versatile and fearless performer, Mr. Julia could be dashing romantic, authoritative or broadly comic with equal facility.

Although he was known to millions of moviegoers as Gomez, the father in the ghoulish comedy "The Addams Family" and its sequel, "Addams Family Values," that role was preceded by a long and distinguished career in the theater. For several decades he was a leading actor with Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival.

In 1971, he won his first fame as the love-struck Proteus in the modern musical version of "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Subsequently he played the title role in "Othello" as well as comic characters like Petruchio in "The Taming of the Shrew," opposite Meryl Streep.

Repeatedly he shattered typecasting, acting in plays by George Bernard Shaw, Noel Coward, Jean-Paul Sartre and Harold Pinter, while also having a major career in Broadway musicals.

Mr. Julia delivered one of his most acclaimed performances in Hector Babenco's 1985 film.



Mr. Julia in the 1993 movie "Addams Family Values."

"The Kiss of the Spider Woman." He played Valentin, the political prisoner, opposite William Hurt.

A man of strong humanistic convictions, he was active in political and social causes like the Hunger Project, and sometimes chose roles for their political content.

He was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on March 9, 1940, as Raul Rafael Carlos Julia y Arcelay. After graduating from the University of Puerto Rico, he worked as an actor while also performing in a nightclub act. In 1964, he came to New York, making his debut Off Broadway in a Spanish-language production of Calderon's "Life Is a Dream."

One of his most challenging roles was as Mack the Knife in Richard Foreman's experimental version of "The Threepenny Opera" at Lincoln Center.

Speaking about that performance, he said he acted with "a constant nervous energy, like a bomb about to explode."

His films included "The Eyes of Laura Mars," "The Escape Artist," Francis Ford Coppola's "One from the Heart," Paul Mazursky's version of "The Tempest," "Compromising Positions," "The Rookie" and "Havana."

SYRIA: Peace Could Be Dangerous

Continued from Page 1

power in 1963, his career has been defined by confrontation with Israel. His is a personal as well as an ideological crusade: In 1967, he was defense minister when Syria lost the Golan Heights and most of its air force to Israeli forces in the Six-Day War.

Since taking power in 1970, Mr. Assad has pursued a strategy of remarkable consistency with regard to Israel, insisting that only by maintaining a united front can Arab states win back their lands and curb what he sees as Israel's expansionist zeal.

His domestic policy has been marked by repression, including the imprisonment of thousands of political opponents and, most infamously, the destruction in 1982 of an entire city, Hama, to quell an uprising by Muslim radicals. Syria's military dominates political and economic life, consuming an estimated 50 percent of public spending and controlling many nonmilitary, public-sector industries.

Two 19-year-olds, considered juveniles, who dissociated themselves from the others, were given warnings. The five were convicted of breach of the peace, criminal damage and using slogans or symbols outlawed by the constitution.

3 Neo-Nazis Get Suspended Terms

Agence France-Press

ERFURT, Germany — Three neo-Nazis aged 20 to 28 were given suspended prison sentences of 7 to 10 months Monday for their part in the desecration of the former Nazi concentration camp at Buchenwald.

Two 19-year-olds, considered juveniles, who dissociated themselves from the others, were given warnings. The five were convicted of breach of the peace, criminal damage and using slogans or symbols outlawed by the constitution.

By then, Gabler observes, Winchell's columns and broadcasts had grown increasingly vituperative and vindictive. All pretense of populist sentiment had vanished, as he used his power to settle purely personal scores and reward a dwindling number of friends.

By the early '60s, Gabler reports, Winchell had already become an anachronism, forced out of radio by the advent of television and diminished as a columnist by his own self-destructive rants.

Having celebrated the cult of the ephemeral celebrity, he died in 1972 by the very unforgiving rules of fame he had helped to invent, alone and forgotten.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

After the war and Roosevelt's death, Winchell's liberalism began to sour. Truman disappointed him and so did Dewey and Henry Wallace. By the early '50s, he had become an ardent supporter of Joseph McCarthy, not solely out of anti-Communist fervor, Gabler suggests, but also out of a willingness to employ similar tactics of finger pointing and innuendo.

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Indonesia Puts New Emphasis On Rights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — President Suharto acknowledged Monday that human rights in Indonesia needed to be given more attention, but said the efforts were part of a "long process."

"Efforts to advance and promote the protection of human rights are not an easy matter and cannot be made in a single step," he said at the opening of a workshop on human rights. "These efforts represent a long process."

The workshop is jointly sponsored by the 25-member National Commission on Human Rights, the Indonesian Foreign Ministry and the Geneva-based UN Human Rights Center.

Mr. Suharto said efforts should be carried out continuously and in a sustainable and coordinated way. He added, "In the process of development, activities which result in violations of human rights can happen, but those were excesses which we have already jointly addressed."

Human rights activists, many of whom were excluded from the three-day event, played down its significance.

Adnan Buyung Nasution, a leading human rights campaigner, said: "This event has no integrity to discuss human rights issues when the Indonesian Legal Aid Institute, which in the past 24 years has served as the country's pioneer in human rights protection, has not been invited."

H.J.H. Princen, director of the Institute for the Defense of Human Rights, dismissed the session as a public-relations ploy before a November visit to Indonesia by President Bill Clinton and other Asia-Pacific leaders. They will attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum summit meeting at Bogor, near Jakarta, on Nov. 15.

(AFP, Reuters)

U.S. Teacher Quits Singapore Post After Questioning

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — An American scholar at the National University of Singapore has resigned after being questioned by police about a newspaper article he wrote, the university said Monday.

Christopher Lingle, who taught economics, returned to his hometown of Atlanta on Friday after being questioned twice last week.

An issue was an article by Mr. Lingle, 46, published on Oct. 7 in the International Herald Tribune, that criticized unidentified Asian governments and their judicial systems.

"Dr. Lingle had given one month's notice of his resignation with effect from last Friday, and this notice period is in accordance with the terms of his appointment as senior fellow," said Ellice Lim, assistant director of the university's liaison office.

Mr. Lingle was granted a week's compassionate leave last Thursday to visit his father, who is gravely ill. It was not immediately known if Mr. Lingle would return to Singapore at the end of his weeklong leave. News reports quoted Mr. Lingle as saying in Atlanta over the weekend that his plans were unclear.

(AP, AFP)

HEART:

Fugitive Caught

Continued from Page 1

his family, who had moved to Philadelphia.

Once there, Mr. Moya enrolled in a transplant program at Temple University, concealing information about the criminal charges he had faced.

Alfred Bove, the chief cardiologist at Temple and a member of the transplant team, said that Mr. Moya met medical criteria for the operation and that his background would not have been considered in any case.

Only 34 percent of the 6,200 people waiting for heart transplants were able to undergo the operation last year, while 12 percent died before suitable donors could be found, according to the United Network for Organ Sharing.

The transplant, paid for by Pennsylvania Medicaid funds and performed Feb. 24, was successful, and as part of his cardiac rehabilitation, Mr. Moya began taking drugs to suppress the immune system's tendency to reject the new tissue.

After the U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan learned of these developments, Mr. Moya was reindicted on charges of involvement in six murders, one attempted murder and six kidnappings.

But Judge Griesa, after being told that Mr. Moya would die without crucial daily medications and would get along best under the continuous care of his doctors in Philadelphia, agreed to release him to home custody where if he were the electronic monitoring device on his ankle.

"If he flees, he flees — too bad," Judge Griesa said. "I think we could determine that it would be virtually suicide."

For nearly three months, Mr. Moya complied with the court's requirements and his medical regimen, taking his medication and keeping his appointments with doctors in Philadelphia and his lawyer in New York.

But on July 19, with the bracelet turned off for what was to be a trip to New York to consult Mr. Edelstein about his approaching trial, he fled.

Mr. Moya went to Santo Domingo soon afterward, law-enforcement officials said, and he found a source for the prescription drugs he needed.

"The medication is available on the black market," an official said.

MIDEAST: Christopher Urges Wide Effort to Cut Funding for Terrorists

Continued from Page 1

get of a new crackdown by the Israeli Army in the Gaza Strip.

While U.S. officials have not revealed specific evidence of financial ties between the Tehran government and Hamas, saying most of it is classified intelligence material, they do cite a pattern of active "moral support."

According to a U.S. counterterrorism official, Iranian government officials have repeatedly expressed their solidarity with groups seeking to undermine the Middle East peace process and have specifically allied themselves with Hamas.

In April, the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, told an American journalist that Iran was supporting Hamas but denied the help was of a military nature. He said Iran would continue to offer political and "emotional" support for groups opposed to peace treaties with Israel.

Other factors pushed voters away from the dissidents. As the authors of the first, radical economic reforms to replace socialism with capitalism, the dissidents and their political parties bore the inevitable political backlash against the bitter cost of change: layoffs, price increases and the emergence of wide social inequities.

Faced, however, with what a Polish writer, Adam Michnik, recently called a "Velvet Restoration" of communism, a debate is raging among the revolutionaries.

Did they surrender power too easily to the ex-Communists in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and, earlier this month, Slovakia? Should more have been done to purge Communists and informers from the ranks of the elite and prevent them from moving effortlessly back into the halls of power?

The rise to power of the dissidents in 1989 and 1990 was one of the most dramatic changes in the late 20th century.

Parties led by longtime opponents of Communist rule came to power through free elections in Poland, Hungary and what was then Czechoslovakia, and non-Communist political parties appeared for the first time since World War II in Romania and Bulgaria.

But partly because of a desire for a stable transition and partly because many of the dissidents believed they were fighting a system that appeared almost immutable, many compromises were made with the ex-Communists. The Communist bu-

reaucacy that had ruled each country and was the key to the party's power thus was left relatively intact.

Fear of Soviet reaction also restrained the first post-Communist governments.

In Poland, General Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected president of the first post-Communist government in 1989 as part of a deal worked out with the Solidarity labor union. This was the same Mr. Jaruzelski who had launched a martial law crackdown against Solidarity in 1981, jailing hundreds of activists.

After elections in June 1989, Mr. Jaruzelski appointed Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a prominent Catholic intellectual and Solidarity adviser, to lead the Polish government. Instead of dismantling the Communist apparatus that controlled each ministry, Mr. Mazowiecki spent the next year working to avoid a purge of Communist Party members, calling on Poles to draw a "thick line" between the Communist past and the present. Dissident leaders in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, who took power after elections in 1990, followed his lead.

So while the Communists circled their wagons and licked their wounds, the dissidents began hickering.

In Poland, Lech Walesa, the electrician turned dissident leader, challenged and beat Mr. Mazowiecki in the 1990 presidential race. Solidarity, Eastern Europe's first independent labor union, ruptured.

Feuds infected dissident political parties in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria as well. With the daunting task of economic reconstruction before them, many parties turned to populism as an easy way to attract voters. Some parties, such as those in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia, pitched policies tinged with right-wing nationalism and anti-Semitism. Others pushed an agenda more akin to those in the liberal West.

Against this sprawling backdrop, huge changes erupted on the streets of Eastern Europe. Factories closed by the dozens, and a few people got rich.

Eventually, a rising tide of dissatisfaction and ambivalence about the changes swept non-Communist parties from power. Poland became the first of the advanced East European countries to succumb: In September 1993, a coalition of ex-Communists and a peasant party closely allied to the old regime won a majority in Parliament. This pattern repeated itself in Hungary last summer and in Slovakia at the start of this month.

Significantly, the ex-Communists who took power in Poland and Hungary have not stopped the reforms. Both parties have transformed themselves into social democratic parties since 1989 and support capitalism and democracy.

The ex-Communists who have taken power in Bulgaria and Romania, and most recently in Slovakia, however, are of another bent. Bulgaria's president, Zhelyu Zhelev, one of the few remaining non-Communists in the government, has become so exasperated with the failure of the reforms in his country that he routinely calls for "an economic dictator" to push Bulgaria into the future.

Romania's problems are only slightly less severe, and Slovakia recently has given an ex-Communist-turned-populist, Vladimir Meciar, a chance to execute his campaign pledge to dismantle privatization.

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BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Laurie R. King, the owner of The White Barn Inn, George Bush's favorite restaurant in his holiday home of Kennebunkport, Maine, is reading "Barbara Bush: A Memoir."

"A refreshingly candid and down to earth snapshot of the Bush presidency through the eyes of the first lady, mother, grandmother and the source of inspiration of millions of Americans." (John Brunton, IHT)

control of the American agenda shifted from the mandarins of high culture to the new masters of mass culture."

In the 1920s, Gabler observes, Winchell's gossip column — with its irreverent debunking of the rich and famous — spoke to a society seething with new egalitarian impulses and discontents.

During the Depression, his hectic descriptions of Broadway openings and Hollywood shenanigans provided a glamorous escape from the cruel realities of the Depression, while his New Deal populism buttressed his pose as a champion of the people.

And in the years before and during World War II, his impassioned denunciations of Hitler and his calls to arms galvanized and echoed the nation's commitment to war.

In the course of his career, Gabler argues, Winchell helped redefine the media's role in American society, introducing concepts all too familiar today: journalism as entertainment, celebrity gossip as news, opinion-making as reportage.

Writing that Winchell was "arguably one of the principal architects" of modern American culture, Gabler turns the columnist's life into the springboard for a fascinating social

history. At the same time, he uses a novelistic approach to give the reader a vivid, psychologically acute portrait of Winchell himself.

"I'm not a fighter," Winchell wrote in his autobiography, "I'm a waiter. I wait until I can catch an ingrate with his fly open, and then I take a picture of it."

From vaudeville, Winchell slipped into writing theatrical newsletters, and from there into the fledgling world of tabloid journalism, where his ear for the slangy patois of café society and his mastery of gossip quickly earned him an avid following. Fame on a national level followed in the early 1930s with the success of Winchell's radio broadcasts, broadcasts that brought distracting news of celebrity marriages and divorces to a country reeling from unemployment and unpaid bills.

It was only a matter of time before Winchell tried to translate his oracular authority in the world of celebrity gossip to the broader stage of politics. Roosevelt paid him tribute, and Winchell repaid the compliment with fervor, rallying support for the president's policies both at home and abroad.

After the war and Roosevelt's death, Winchell's liberalism began to sour. Truman disappointed him and so did Dewey and Henry Wallace. By the early '50s, he had become an ardent supporter of Joseph McCarthy, not solely out of anti-Communist fervor, Gabler suggests, but also out of a willingness to employ similar tactics of finger pointing and innuendo.

By then, Gabler observes, Winchell's columns and broadcasts had grown increasingly vituperative and vindictive. All pretense of populist sentiment had vanished, as he used his power to settle purely personal scores and reward a dwindling number of friends.

By the early '60s, Gabler reports, Winchell had already become an anachronism, forced out of radio by the advent of television and diminished as a columnist by his own self-destructive rants.

Having celebrated the cult of the ephemeral celebrity, he died in 1972 by the very unforgiving rules of fame he had helped to invent, alone and forgotten.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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ANALYSTS — President Suharto's new emphasis on human rights is a significant development in the history of the Indonesian government. The president's new stance is seen as a response to international pressure and a desire to improve the country's image. The new emphasis is expected to lead to a more open and democratic society.

U.S. Teacher Singapore Post After Question — A Singaporean newspaper has questioned the role of U.S. teachers in the country. The article suggests that the presence of U.S. teachers is a result of American imperialism and that they are not truly committed to the education of the Singaporean people.

NEW YORK — A new book by a leading fashion designer has been published. The book, titled "The Power of the Pencil," is a collection of sketches and designs that showcase the designer's unique style and vision. It is expected to be a bestseller among fashion enthusiasts.

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The Power of the Pencil

Antonio's Exuberant Work Captured Three Decades

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Vroom! Off they go — blonde hair flying, one girl holding the motorcycle handlebars, the other clutching the pillion, miniskirts riding high above clenched thighs.

How did Antonio Lopez manage to convey in one fashion drawing the joyful, innocent, free-wheeling sexual freedom of the 1960s? Not to mention the clothes: the striped skinny-rib sweaters with fragile shoulders and brief skirts over hot pants?

Antonio, as he was known, did not just capture at pencil point the era of his own youth. In the 1970s, the doe-eyed models in Pop Art settings became women in a more complex world, where military uniforms suggested death and danger or where the background became a whirl of psychedelic color. By the time of his death in 1987 at age 44, Antonio had already

captured the essence of the androgynous 1980s — all-powerful profiles of couples with Identikit fleshy lips, sleek hair and trilly hats.

"Antonio captured the time or anticipated it — the most important things are not the clothes, but the depiction of the times," says Paloma Picasso, a friend of the late artist and the sponsor of the Paris retrospective of his work at the Musée de la Mode et du Textile, in the Palais du Louvre (until Feb. 26).

The power to move an onlooker emotionally is usually reserved for great artists, not those, like Antonio, who were basically commercial graphic artists. Yet his most profound work — figures in surreal Pop Art settings or Amazonian women in athletic stances — was done in collaboration with fashion editors, especially at The New York Times Magazine in the 1960s and with the Italian Anna Fendi at the short-lived Vanity magazine in the 1980s.

but he was not a painter who illustrated fashion, but an artist whose mode of expression was fashion illustration," says Karel le Bourhis, the exhibition's curator and author of the accompanying book, in conjunction with Antonio's partner, Juan Eugene Ramos.

Antonio, Puerto Rican-born and brought up in Spanish Harlem, studied at New York's Fashion Institute of Technology in 1961, where he met Ramos. After working for Women's Wear Daily and The New York Times, he was discovered by French Elle magazine and moved to Paris in 1970, where he became part of fashion's arty milieu. On their return to New York in 1975, they became involved in the Andy Warhol-Studio 54 scene, "inspiring fashion as much as it inspired him," as le Bourhis puts it. Wearing athletic clothes before they became 1980s style, proved that Antonio was a fashion catalyst.

YET he was also an acute observer, which is why the settings for his illustrations have a particular poignancy.

There is a Deux Chevaux — the 1960s equivalent of the beach buggy — filled with a gaggle of young women, licking ice cream and clutching beach balls, pulling off jeans and sarongs to reveal bathing suits. From behind their shades, they express a sense of freedom, escape and innocent joie de vivre redolent of that swinging era.

In the earlier years, references were sometimes specifically artistic: an Op Art background to a 1966 illustration for The New York Times Magazine, when a woman in a brief mini dress with flying scarf seems to be dragged in a jet stream of dots.

ment, so that his models seemed to be recognizable people. Sometimes they were, Paloma Picasso describes posing for Antonio for "three full nights working all night" while Antonio detailed "every feature of my face and body" for a series of drawings of underwear in British Vogue in 1972.

Picasso and her husband, Raphael Lopez Cambil, remember Antonio's life-enhancing exuberance, shown in photographs when the slight, mustachioed figure is surrounded by models.

"He had this incredible quality of being every morning alive," says le Bourhis, who describes the artist "drawing all day long compulsively."

Antonio's drawings do more than illuminate his life and times. The exhibition also shows him a keeper of the flame of fashion illustration in an era when photography has been the overriding visual medium. The tradition was kept alive in the 1940s and 1950s by the decorative drawings of Christian Blyard and René Gruau's stylized illustrations in haute couture's heyday. But it was further back in the early part of the century when Paul Irie and Georges Lepape put fashionable figures into a precise context.

"At that time, the ideal woman of fashion was the prisoner of an elitist situation — the garden, the theater, the opera — it was artificial," says le Bourhis. "Antonio captured the life and style of youth and of the street."

A retrospective at the fashion museum in Paris displays Antonio's work from the '60s to the '80s.

Le Bourhis sets a "more psychological mind" at work as Antonio got older: a sense that things were less fun" and that he was "looking with less future in his eyes." When he knew he was dying of AIDS, he drew with as much urgency, only in black ink. But were these dark traits purely personal, or also a reflection of despair in society as the shadows lengthened from the optimistic 1960s?

The exhibition should be visited for its vivid record of changing fashions: the long-legged

1960s, when Antonio appears to capture figures from floor level upwards, to the powerful, wide-shouldered silhouettes of Yves Saint Laurent in 1983.

At the heart of Antonio's work is an understanding of fashion classicism, seen in the graceful evening dresses by Charles James, who became a close friend, as did Karl Lagerfeld. Arresting Lagerfeld images include 1983 dresses with sequins pouring from embroidered faucets and shower beads. The image is unsettling,

strange, sexually ambivalent — in tune with the 1980s.

The underlying theme of Antonio's work is always humanity, which is why the show is as significant for a new generation as for those who lived through Antonio's 30 working years.

"I felt tears come up to my eyes more than once," says Picasso. "For all of us who were there, there are personal things not related to what is on the walls. But young people also understand it. There is something so invigorating about the show."

Fashion Collections For the Real World

PARIS — What could Céline's fashion spectacular — with multimedia stage set and "Salomé," danced by Patrick Dupond — possibly have in common with the dainty show in sweet rococo colors sent out by Yves de la Fressange?

More than you might think. For the shows that closed the French spring/summer season were about the real world, where the pantsuit and the dress became the pivotal items of the modern wardrobe. For Céline, that meant pantsuits or dresses with jackets — practical ways of career dressing and a neat way of showing off purse and travel bag accessories. At night, before Dupond leaped center stage, pants were dressed up with gauzy shirts, or dresses came long and slinky.

Although she always claims that she is not the role model for her line, it is impossible not to see de la Fressange herself in what she showed: sleek pantsuits with hat brims curling upwards, or an artist's smock of a shirt with a floppy bow at the neck. Without making fashion forays into the future, the show had a quirky freshness, with its use of white piqué, gingham, poplin and sweet sugared almond colors. In the current mood were those pastels and the use of shiny fabrics like glazed linen and satin. The basic look was dressed up with flashes of wit, including a daisy-petal hat, marlot shorts and a T-shirt with a baby's bottle proclaiming the designer's new status as mother of a baby daughter.

Suzy Menkes

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This supplement will benefit from special distribution at the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) annual meeting and International trade show in Lisbon. For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

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This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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12 Month		High Low		Stoc	Div	Yld	P/E	ES	High		Low		Ch	Yn
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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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Oct. 24, 1994

Quotations supplied by funds listed, and transmitted by MICROPAL PARIS (Tel. 33-1 40 28 09 00)

Get most value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.
Agency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily (w) - weekly (bi) - bi-monthly (bi) - bi-monthly (tw) - twice weekly (m) - monthly

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For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33

Every Tuesday

Contact Fred Ronan
 714-992-1111 • 1-877-992-0111

Tel.: (33 1) 46 37 93 91
Fax: (33 1) 46 37 93 70

or your nearest **IHI** office

or, if married, in the office
or representative

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MARKET DIARY

Fears of Rate Rises Overwhelm Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks slid Monday, pressured by the slump in the bond market as concern about rising interest rates overwhelmed better-than-expected earnings.

"There's a continual anxiety about how much higher we are going on rates," said Ronald Doran, head of institutional equities trading at C.L. King & Associates Inc. As rates rise,

U.S. Stocks

more investors are expected to seek the safer returns of fixed-income investments.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed 36.00 points lower, at 3,855.30.

Five shares declined for every four that advanced on the New York Stock Exchange, where trading was active at 286.1 million shares.

The losses in bonds were fueled by a falling dollar and concern about accelerating inflation. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to 8.04 percent from 7.98 percent Friday.

Aluminum Co. of America, which lost 2 1/2% to \$64, Eastman Kodak, which fell 1 1/2% to \$48, and International Paper, which declined 1 1/2% to \$77, led the decline in the Dow.

Dollar Dragged Down By Wall Street Slump

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar weakened against other major currencies Monday as concern about rising inflation rates drove U.S. stock and bond prices lower.

Treasury bond prices fell, pulling the dollar lower, after

Foreign Exchange

Laura D'Andrea Tyson, head of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, said the economy had been growing at a robust 4 percent during the past year.

The dollar finished trading in New York at 1.4915 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5003 DM on Friday, and at 97.150 yen, down from 97.235 yen. The dollar fell to 5.1153 French francs and to 1.2428 Swiss francs from 1.2490 francs. The pound strengthened to \$1.6325 from \$1.6260.

Normally, signs of strong economic growth bolster the

Among the most actively traded issues, Airborne Freight plummeted 6 1/2% to 19 1/2% after the company said third-quarter earnings fell more than expected. Federal Express also fell, ending down 1 1/2% at 61 1/2%.

Black & Decker ended up 1/2% at 23 1/2%, after the company reported higher-than-expected earnings.

General Nutrition jumped 2 1/2% to 26 1/2%, after the vitamin retailer was raised to a "buy" by an analyst at PaineWebber.

Exxon closed down 1/2% at 59 1/2%, despite higher earnings. Snapple slipped 1/2% to 14 1/2% after an analyst reportedly predicted the iced-tea maker's stock would fall in six months.

Philip Morris added 1/2% to 61 1/2%, after the tobacco and food giant's shares were said to be undervalued relative to their rates of return.

Westinghouse Electric closed 1/2% higher, at 14 1/2%. U.S. Healthcare gained 1 1/2% to 46 1/2%, after the company said earnings were higher than expected.

Pfizer added up 1 1/2% at 74 1/2%, after the biotechnology company said its drug Enbix significantly slowed the progression of rheumatoid arthritis.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

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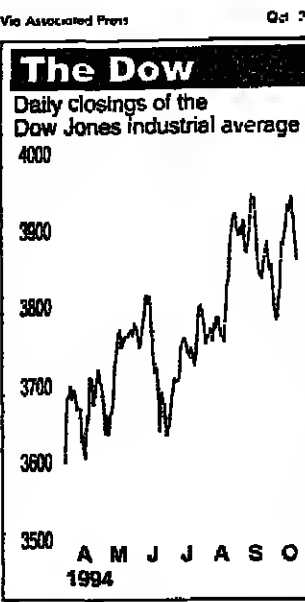
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NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Val.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wendell	4822	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	+1 1/2
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Large Caspee	398.60	392	Goodman Field
Grand	66.50	67.50	ICI Australia
on. Eaux	445.20	443.70	Magellan
al (L')	1052	1079	MAA
.M.H.	811	811	Nat Aust Bank
ra-Hochette	700.50	700	News Corp

Iberia's Chief Says Firm Faces Bankruptcy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MADRID — Iberia Air Lines said Monday it would be bankrupt by March 1995 if it failed to strike a deal with workers on implementing a radical cost-cutting plan to curb huge losses.

Bearing in mind that during the first quarter of 1995, we will make a loss, by March we will be bankrupt, if we do not act before then, said Juan Saez, the managing director, told the Spanish press.

The airline, which had a 1993 loss of 69 billion pesetas (\$555 million), is trying to get workers to agree to average wage cuts of 15 percent as part of a restructuring plan.

The Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras and Unión General de Trabajadores, which are representing the airline's workers, said they were ready to accept average wage cuts of 7 percent to 8 percent, a UGT official was quoted as saying.

The official said those wage cuts would save Iberia about 10 billion pesetas. He added that the unions were also ready to accept a wage freeze for 1995 and 1996 that would save the company an additional 15 billion pesetas.

Unions have threatened to strike next month if the company does not pay 12 billion pesetas it owes in back pay.

"If we do not reach agreement with the workers, it will be essential to implement a traumatic rescue plan," which could in-

clude asset sales, Mr. Saez said. As part of its restructuring plan, the state-owned carrier is also seeking job cuts of more than 2,000 from its work force of about 24,400, union sources said this month.

The sources said Iberia expected losses of about 44 billion pesetas this year. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AFX)

French Airlines Protest
Five small French airlines attacked the French government for protecting the state-owned airline, Air France, which is in severe financial trouble, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

The airlines — Air Outre Mer SA, Air Liberté, TAT European Airlines SA EAS and Air Atlantique — have formed a committee for the defense of French air transport.

Michel Marchais, the president of TAT, said: "We are also part of French air transport. It is not just Air France. We exist, and this must be known."

He was speaking a few days before routes between Paris's Orly airport and Marseille and Toulouse, which until now have been a monopoly of Air Inter, are supposed to be opened to competition.

The European Commission in Brussels has ordered France to begin opening its air-transport market to competition, but France has appealed to the European Court of Justice, which is due to reply before Thursday.

A New Form of Russian Roulette

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — "The Great Game" was what Rudyard Kipling called the long struggle between the Russian and British empires over Central Asia.

The great game these days is the struggle of the Russian government to get loans from the International Monetary Fund to bail out its budget.

The pattern, as Western economists and diplomats have come to understand, is for Russia to make plausible promises of fiscal and monetary discipline while citing the crucial importance of the success of Moscow's economic transformation to the well-being and peace of the world.

It is a compelling argument, especially when the situation in Russia gets a bit shaky, as it has over the last couple of weeks.

There was a sudden collapse in the value of the ruble, apparent tension between President Boris N. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, and the dismissal of the acting finance minister and central bank director.

There also is a big backlog of unpaid wages and debt between companies. Inflation is rising, and a parliamentary confidence vote on the government is coming up on Thursday.

It is hardly surprising, then, that a team from the International Monetary Fund is in Moscow to look at the figures and negotiate new loans, or that Lawrence H. Summers, the U.S. Treasury undersecretary and Washington's point

Russia Pledges Reserves To Support Ailing Ruble

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The new director of Russia's central bank pledged Monday to use all available currency reserves to prop up the battered ruble.

"Foreign currency reserves, of which the central bank of Russia is the only holder, will be used to defend the ruble rate," Tatyana Paramonova told the Itar-Tass news agency.

The bank has spent billions of dollars this year to support the Russian currency. It abandoned its policy of staying out of the market after the ruble went into a free fall this month.

Ms. Paramonova's predecessor, Viktor Gerashchenko, resigned under pressure Oct. 14 after the ruble plunged 21 percent against the dollar in one day. The Russian currency has since regained most of those losses and returned to a slow but steady decline.

On Monday, the dollar traded at 3,030 rubles, slightly stronger than Friday's close of 3,022.

Since the ruble crash, the central bank and the Ministry of Finance reportedly have increased cooperation in an effort to stabilize the currency. The ministry also maintains substantial foreign-exchange holdings.

According to central bank figures, Russia's overall net foreign reserves totaled \$4.1 billion on Sept. 1.

man on the Russian economy, arrived here Sunday.

As if on cue, the government, which has been feeding new inflation by issuing large credits all summer despite its promises to the fund not to do so, has just completed a draft budget for 1995.

The new budget promises strict discipline — even stricter than last year's. Alexander Shokhin, a deputy prime minister, calls it "a new ideology."

Mr. Chernomyrdin calls it "a whole new concept," promising that "there will be a tougher line on economic reforms."

The 1995 budget forecasts a deficit of 77.5 trillion rubles (about \$26 billion), 8.4 percent of the estimated gross domestic product.

Mr. Shokhin, who also is the economics minister, told the newspaper Izvestia that the deficit would be financed through "noninflationary means" like Treasury bills, bonds and Western loans, not through printing money or issuing credits. The budget forecasts inflation of about 1 percent a month by 1996.

But politics can play havoc with elegantly drafted budgets. The 1995 budget must first be passed by the lower house of Parliament, which will discuss it Thursday, the same day as the scheduled confidence vote.

Legislators want to spend more money for social, industrial and political needs, not less. And after the ruble fiasco, the opposition, which dominates Parliament, is unlikely to be in a mood to help Mr. Yeltsin.

The passage of a no-confidence motion would not demand any action of Mr. Yeltsin now, but if a similar motion passes again within three months, he must either name a new cabinet or call new parliamentary elections.

Even if the budget is passed in approximately acceptable form, there is no guarantee the government will hold to it.

The 1995 budget counts on some \$8 billion in new IMF and other Western credits. But fund officials said they were skeptical about big new loans.

At a seminar here last week, the fund's chief economist, Michael Mussa, said: "Until cap is put on spending, there is no hope of containing the budgetary situation. That needs to be demonstrated by the government."

He said he was concerned about the amount of Western money Russia seemed to be counting on, even in such a austere draft budget, when it would be better off improving its tax receipts.

But as the great game continues, Western diplomats hint that the IMF in the end will come up with significant financing.

"It's the same old problem," one diplomat said. "The promise of money brings more discipline rather than less, and Russia's too important to let go down the drain."

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1800	2900	1800
1700	2800	1700
1600	2700	1600
1500	2600	1500
1400	2500	1400
1300	2400	1300
1200	2300	1200
1100	2200	1100
1000	2100	1000
900	2000	900
800	1900	800
700	1800	700
600	1700	600
500	1600	500
400	1500	400
300	1400	300
200	1300	200
100	1200	100
0	1100	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Norsk Hydro AS said that profit quadrupled in the third quarter from the year-earlier period, to 1.1 billion kroner (\$169.4 million), as a rise in sales for land-based activities offset a decline in profit of offshore operations.

• The German states of Baden-Württemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia issued cost-of-living data showing that inflation slowed sharply in October from September. The rate in Baden-Württemberg slowed to 2.6 percent annually from 2.9 percent, and in the other state to 2.7 percent from 2.8 percent.

• Banco Español de Crédito SA said it posted profit of about 5 billion pesetas in the third quarter, after a first-half loss of 21.83 billion pesetas. A spokesman said the bank expected to come close to breaking even for the full year.

• Time Warner Inc. is talking with Chateaux SA of France about a joint bid for a cable-TV channel the French government has put up for sale, according to a published interview with an executive from Time Warner.

• Detroit Diesel Corp. said it would purchase VW Motor SpA of Italy, a diesel engine maker, for \$125 million.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP

DIVERGENCE: IBM and GM Take Different Roads to Recovery, but IBM Could Find Helpful Signs on Automaker's Route

Continued from Page 13

they sound prepared for a lengthy, sometimes bumpy road to recovery.

"We've got a long way to go to get this company ticking again," Jerome B. York, the chief financial officer of IBM, said. "We understand that."

In Detroit, GM executives clearly recognize they have much hard work ahead, especially after last week's setback. "Sometimes you take two steps forward and take one step back," G. Richard Wagoner Jr., president of GM's North American operations, said Friday. In the early going, he said, the No. 1 automaker benefited from some "quicker hit" savings.

Now, as GM addresses structural problems in the way it develops cars and trucks, the savings might not be apparent for years. "You don't see the results from one day to the next," Mr. Wagoner said.

In November 1992, GM selected John F. Smith Jr., a 30-year company executive, as its new president and chief executive after ousting Robert C. Stempel for failing to brake the company's slide. Though an insider, Mr. Smith, 56, has a reputation within GM as a well-traveled general manager. He

was an insider more in pedigree than in mentality.

IBM went further afield when it chose Louis V. Gerstner Jr., who was chairman of RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp., to take over the troubled computer giant in April 1993. In Mr. Gerstner, 52, the IBM board chose a classic general manager.

Both chief executives cut costs with abandon. At IBM, payroll cuts had been made

gradually since 1986, when the company's worldwide employment peaked at 406,000.

At the end of 1992, the payroll was down 25 percent, to 302,000 workers, with stated plans to trim an additional 25,000 or so. But Mr. Gerstner, working with Mr. York, went much further, trimming more workers and shedding plants and equipment. By the end of this year, the company's payroll

is expected to be down to roughly 215,000 people, about half IBM's record level.

The current IBM cost-cutting goal is to reduce annual expenses by some \$8 billion by 1996. Mr. York said IBM had already achieved savings of \$5.5 billion a year, partially by setting cost targets based on the costs of its most efficient competitors.

At GM, Mr. Smith also cut costs by shrinking GM's employment in North America by 74,000 people, or 23 percent, since 1991. Like IBM, the auto company has used the production costs of competitors as targets for its own cost-cutting program.

GM has made some impressive strides. In 1991, the company posted a loss of \$10.7 billion, before interest and taxes. Last year, by contrast, it made a

\$362 million profit — a swing that Fortune magazine hailed a few weeks ago as "GM's \$11 Billion Turnaround."

From 1991 to the beginning of 1994, GM trimmed \$2.8 billion in costs, before taxes, from every vehicle it made, Harbour & Associates, a Troy, Michigan, research firm, estimated.

The bad news for GM is that it is still far less efficient than the industry's cost leaders. That explains why Chrysler Corp. made \$1,000 on average on every vehicle it sold in the third quarter of this year, while GM lost \$296.

The third quarter is traditionally a soft time for the automakers because it includes summer-time shutdowns of factories for maintenance and vacations. But with the economy strong, Chrysler reported a \$651 million profit in the third quarter and Ford Motor Co. is expected to announce a profit of up to \$1 billion on Wednesday.

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Pioneer to Rescue Carolco Pictures

Blumberg Business News

TOKYO — Pioneer Electronic Corp. plans to provide about \$8 million in fresh financing to Carolco Pictures Inc. to enable its ailing Hollywood movie affiliate to continue making pictures, Pioneer said Monday.

Pioneer said Carolco, whose hit movies have included "Basic Instinct" and "Terminator 2," ran out of cash to finish its latest projects, "Cutthroat Island" and "Show Girls."

The Japanese maker of audio and video equipment will provide the money by paying license fees in advance for the right to make video cassettes of Carolco movies and other spinoff products.

Carolco said that the agreement with Pioneer, along with separate accords with other shareholders and creditors, should give it the \$20 million it needs to keep going.

Carolco said that its funding shortfall came because of casting and production problems that had delayed filming on its two latest projects, "Cutthroat Island" and "Show Girls."

Pioneer invested in Carolco in 1990 and is the largest shareholder, with a stake of 41.2 percent.

As well as the assistance from Pioneer, Carolco will get around \$2 million from Le Studio Canal Plus, a French entertainment enterprise that owns 17 percent of Carolco, and will transfer the rights to "Show Girls" to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., an 18.5 percent shareholder.

Analysis said the move was risky for Pioneer because there was no guarantee that Carolco's latest film would be successful enough to bring in the cash to cover the extra financing.

"This makes things very difficult for Pioneer," said Hitoshi Kuriyama, industry analyst at CS First Boston (Japan) Ltd. He said that Pioneer would probably have to keep funding Carolco as long as the company went on making movies.

Pioneer will probably keep paying Carolco what it can each year and the movie studio will continue to burn Pioneer's consolidated earnings, Mr. Kuriyama said.

Billions Spent, Sony Pictures Has a Long Way to Go

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

HOLLYWOOD — Three weeks after the departure of Peter Guber as chairman of Sony Pictures Entertainment Inc., the Japanese-owned studio appears stricken by indecision, high-level bickering and turmoil, defections and a weak slate of new movies. The same problems, in other words, that it has been grappling with in recent years.

Sony bought Columbia Pictures and TriStar Pictures in 1989 for \$3.4 billion. Few people in Hollywood expected immediate major changes.

But talent agents, producers and several executives at rival studios said that the problems at Sony Pictures seemed so entrenched that the Japanese company, which has spent perhaps as much as \$8 billion in Hollywood, would have to spend hundreds of millions of dollars more to lift the studios out of their morass.

Within Hollywood, the turmoil at Sony has been overshadowed by the plans for a new studio announced by three of the most powerful men in town, Steven Spielberg, Jeffrey Katzenberg and David Geffen.

"The fact is, we had a bad year," said Mark Canton, chairman of Columbia TriStar Motion Picture Cos. "There's no

denying that. We made bad choices."

"The Last Action Hero," the 1993 big-budget Arnold Schwarzenegger action-comedy, Mr. Canton said, "exaggerated the sense of loss."

"That was the demarcation line," he said. "Our focus was lost. The eyes were off the ball."

"There's a period of transition taking place now, and it's going to be successful. It is," said Mr. Canton, who is known for his enthusiasm and optimism. "I had breakfast the other day with Arnold Schwarzenegger. I was on the phone the other night with Sly Stallone. I'm doing my bit. We're not stopping. We're on the way."

Still, in contrast to every other major studio, Columbia has no blockbusters or high-profile films coming up over the holiday season, with the modest exception of "Little Women."

After that, Columbia will offer a lineup of low-key, moderately budgeted movies into the summer — highly unusual for a large studio.

TriStar's sluggish production schedule in the past has left its executives feeling like stepchildren within the Sony hierarchy. But TriStar, in contrast to Columbia, has some potential commercial and critical successes, including "Mary Shelley's Frankenstein," with Rob-

ert DeNiro and Kenneth Branagh.

Sony Pictures has had some hits in recent years, most notably "Sleepless in Seattle," "Philadelphia" and "A League of Their Own."

But last year it suffered losses estimated at \$200 million on several debacles, including "The Last Action Hero," "I'll Do Anything," "Geronimo," and "Lost in Yonkers."

The downward spiral contin-

ing hiring executives at enormous salaries and giving golden handshakes to others, on bonus pools reaching into the millions, on perks and for rebuilding the studios to make offices and dining rooms the sleekest in Hollywood.

But building sleek offices and amenities has turned out to be a lot easier than cutting through the layers of indecision at the studios. Executives at the top, like Alan Levine, a lawyer who

Building sleek offices has turned out to be a lot easier than cutting through the layers of indecision at Sony's studios. Executives at the top seem to be in constant states of turmoil, frustration and competition.

used this year, with big-budget flops and some high-profile disappointments, like "Wolf." The studio has less than 10 percent of the industry's box-office sales this year, trailing five other studios.

A common characterization of Sony in Hollywood now is that it is close to paralysis.

Actually, the bulk of the \$8 billion spent by Sony in the last five years has not been on making movies. It was spent, instead, on buying the company,

has assumed many of Mr. Guber's powers, as well as those beneath, seem to be in constant states of turmoil, frustration and competition.

These include Mr. Canton; Fred Bernstein, president of Columbia TriStar Motion Picture Cos.; Lisa Henson, president of Columbia Pictures; Barry Josephson, president of production at Columbia; and Sidney Ganis, president of worldwide marketing at Columbia TriStar.

A more benign climate, with much less infighting, lingers over TriStar, a smaller studio run by Marc Platt, the president, and Stacy Snider, the president of production.

Addressing the internal turmoil within the top tier of Sony Pictures Entertainment, one studio executive close to Sony said: "The place is Machiavellian and politically driven. You tell this executive a little, and that executive a little, and they work at cross-purposes."

In recent days, Mr. Canton has sought to send a message to Hollywood that his studio is definitely back in business. Several films have been announced, notably a big-budget special-effects adventure called "Jumanji," starring Robin Williams, who will get about \$15 million for the TriStar film.

"We're hitting singles and doubles now, not striking out," Mr. Canton said. "We're not folding the tent. OK, let's learn something from our mistakes and failures."

Fault for the mistakes and failures is hardly Mr. Canton's alone. Film executives within Sony as well as other studios said that Michael P. Schulhof, the top manager of Sony's sizable operations in the United States and president of Sony Corp. of America, not only created the studios' faltering man-

agement regime but also endorsed the billions spent so far. The 51-year-old Mr. Schulhof, who declined to comment for this article, is under considerable pressure from Japan to fix Sony's flagging entertainment empire in America. It was Mr. Schulhof who brought Mr. Guber and his then-producing partner, Jon Peters, to run Sony at a cost that may ultimately reach more than \$700 million.

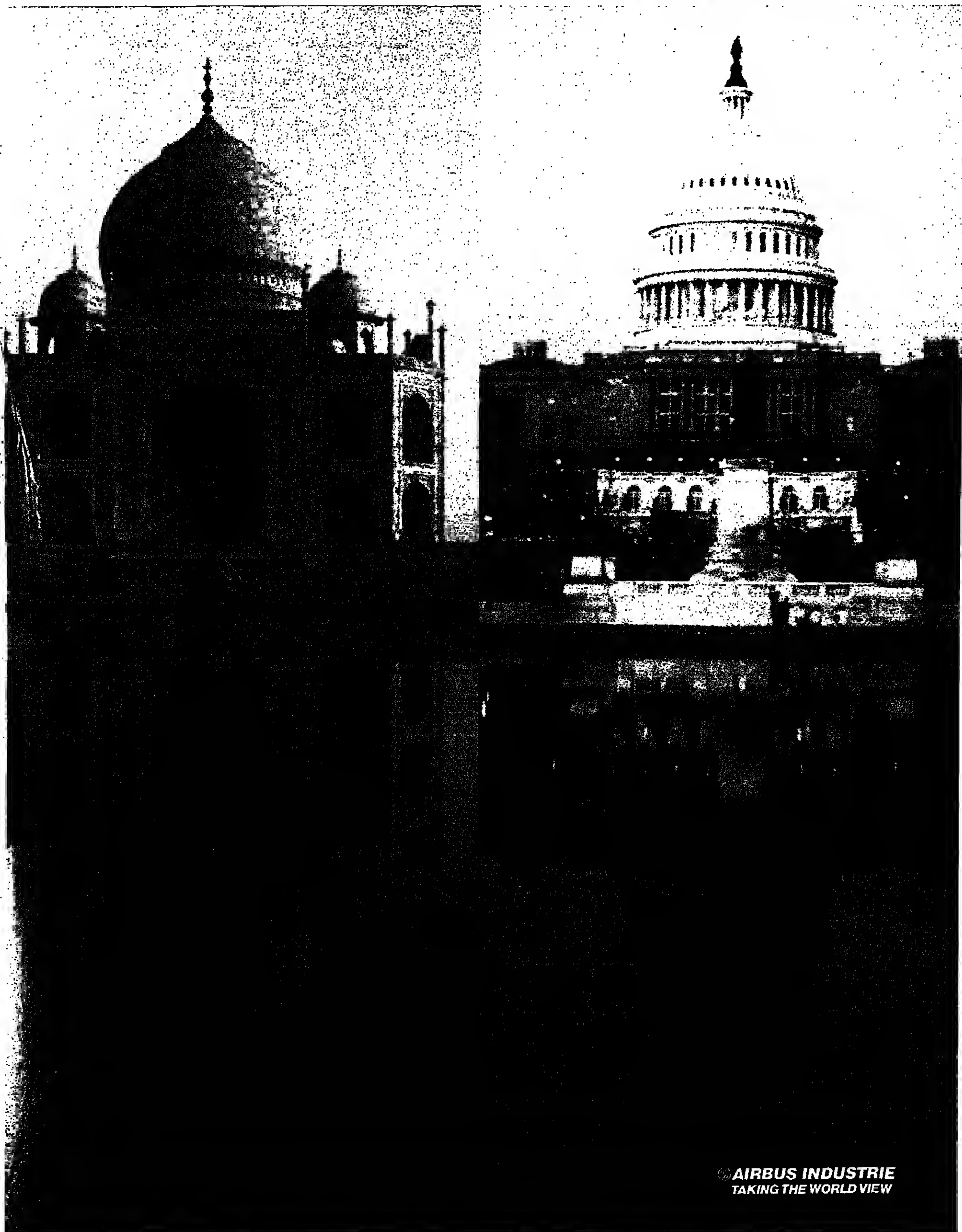
Messrs. Guber and Peters have left Sony separately, receiving bonuses that reach into the tens of millions of dollars. Most of Mr. Guber's duties have been assumed by Mr. Levine, a Hollywood lawyer who is relatively inexperienced in film-making.

It was Mr. Levine even more than Mr. Guber who oversaw the faltering business side of Sony studios, together with Jonathan Dolgen. Mr. Dolgen, who tangled with Mr. Levine repeatedly, quit March 17 to become chairman of Viacom Entertainment Group, which runs Paramount.

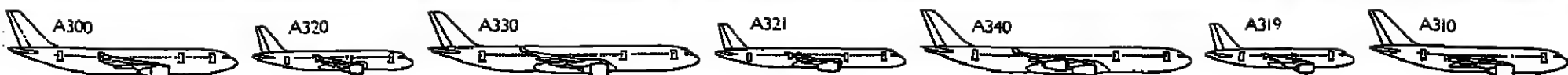
The loss of Mr. Dolgen was just one of several to strike the company. In the last few years, Messrs. Schulhof, Guber and Levine have eased out Frank Price, the former chairman of Columbia, and Mike Medavoy, the former chairman of TriStar.

The A340 has brought Delhi closer to Washington D.C.

The A340 is the longest range aircraft in civil aviation history. It can fly a full complement of passengers, in true wide-body comfort, for over 16 hours non-stop. This opens up a whole new route network for the world's airlines. For example, the A340 can easily fly non-stop all the way from Frankfurt to Santiago, New York to Cape Town or Delhi to Washington D.C.



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E-Systems in Profile

Revenue in billions of dollars



1993 Sales in percent



Source: Company Reports

International Herald Tribune

SPY: Tapping Into Corporate Image

Continued from Page 1

as a suitor, as has fast-growing Loral Corp., whose chairman, Bernard Schwartz, effusively praised E-Systems in a recent interview.

"It's a neat fit with Loral and has a great technology base," Mr. Schwartz said.

The firm has one asset that could be worth billions to any partner: the trust of the nation's intelligence establishment.

Elliott Rogers, a defense industry analyst with Cowen & Co., a New York-based brokerage firm, said that when he asks intelligence officials which firm they consider most reliable and discreet, the usual reply is E-Systems. "It is viewed as so key partly because it keeps its mouth shut," he said.

Classified contracts furnished \$1.8 billion of E-Systems' \$2.1 billion in 1993 revenue, or 85 percent of sales — the highest percentage of any large firm. The firm wants the ratio to be half classified, half unclassified by 2000.

With 15,625 employees, E-Systems has pared its work force nearly 18 percent from its 1988 high of 19,000 people. It has 3,300 employees in the Washington area, mostly in Falls Church at its Melpar division, which makes the reconnaissance gear used in spy planes to take pictures and capture electronic signals.

The central problem for E-Systems, its officials said, is a lack of experience in designing products or services for public customers, known by some in the firm as the "white" world, as opposed to those in the secretive intelligence environment, often referred to as "black."

One air force official said E-Systems "has been black so long it doesn't know how to operate any other way."

Even so, all the firm's divisions are dreaming up new commercial ventures. For example, a machine the company designed for the National Security Agency now makes it possible for a police officer to tap 16 phone lines at once.

E-Systems also is seeking new uses for CIA-sponsored computer technology that can process, enhance and compare spy satellite photos. By filtering out clouds, fog, soot and snow, E-Systems computers can discern subtle changes in the pictures, such as a hatch door that's ajar at a Russian missile base, and help interpret the meaning — perhaps a missile launch.

Now the firm is adapting these computers to spot differences over time in human tissue, to note, for example, tiny breast lumps that may be cancerous.

E-Systems also is commercializing gear it made years ago to let the National Security Agency store vast amounts of computer data such as the phone calls and electronic beeps recorded by spy satellites.

An E-Systems division called EMASS sells this technology to

oil companies keeping large quantities of seismic data, as well as to banks and video archives. Linking several phone booth-sized EMASS computers, it is possible to store 5 trillion pages of text — a stack of paper 150 miles (240 kilometers) high — and retrieve any page with lightning-fast speed.

Commercial uses might be found too for the company's once-secret sensor gear, which could be valuable in detecting vehicle traffic volume, for example, or mapping the earth's underground strata.

Some E-Systems employees, fearful about sharing secrets with outsiders, were uncomfortable in 1992 when the company hired Mike Alfred, a former Xerox Corp. executive, to market EMASS to commercial firms, industry officials said.

"A lot of walls have come down" since then, Mr. Alfred said.

E-Systems, founded by Texas aviation engineers in the 1940s, specialized in aircraft electronics and was known as Temco. In 1960, it was snapped up by James J. Ling, an audacious Dallas wheel-dealer who built a motley conglomerate called LTV Corp.

By 1968, LTV was teetering under a debt load Mr. Ling had accumulated. Soon LTV's board dismissed him, but on his way out Mr. Ling placed the financially failing Temco division, renamed LTV ElectroSystems, in the hands of his corporate planner, John W. Dixon, an economist.

Mr. Dixon was a visionary who quickly assigned his engineers to work on a lucrative new business: extremely high-tech electronics and computers for classified spy craft and surveillance systems.

LTV ElectroSystems was a market leader from the start. It was the dawn of the computer age, and the federal government was just starting to build the classified computer networks that now, billions of dollars later, handle much of the data collected by the U.S. intelligence community.

"We were there just at the right time," James Crowley, now E-Systems' general counsel, said of the firm's early work. "There were only one or two other firms there, too."

There was little public notice in 1972, when LTV spun off ElectroSystems, now renamed E-Systems, by selling its stake in ElectroSystems to investors.

In the early 1970s E-Systems won several key contracts, such as installing communications gear on Air Force One, that helped establish its position in the secret world. The company has held on to this and other classified contracts for decades.

The company's ties to the government have been laced tighter over the years as it hired hundreds of CIA, National Security Agency and military retirees as employees or subcontractors.

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Index	May	June	July	August	September
Hong Kong Hang Seng	8500	9500	10000	9500	9000
Singapore Straits Times	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500
Tokyo Nikkei 225	18000	21000	20000	19000	18000

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Antigua (landline phones)	800-800-4663	Denmark *	0045-087-187	Japan (JPN) (English)	0019-131	Philippines (ETP) (airline only) *	0108-01
Antigua (pay phones)	001-800-777-1111	Denmark *	8001-01777	Japan (Japanese) *	0066-35-877	Philippines (F107C) *	102-11
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic *	1-800-231-7877	Kenya *	0025-12	Philippines (P107M)	102-11
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Australia (Telnet) *	1-800-431-477	Egypt (all other) *	023-35-4777	Laos *	00856-22	Portugal *	00501-7-477
Austria *	022-902-014	El Salvador *	00503-4777	Liechtenstein *	00423-877-8000	Puerto Rico *	1-800-877-8000
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Bahamas *	1-800-877-8000	Finland *	0901-800-1203	Luxembourg *	00352-197	Russia (Moscow) *	155-6133
Belgium *	0800-10014	France *	199-0287	Madagascar *	00262-121	Russia (all other) *	8095-155-6133
Belize (Porto) *	556	Germany *	0180-0081	Malaysia *	0060-0016	Salmon *	225-0233
Belize *	0800-10014	Greece *	0080-0011	Mexico *	0052-0016	Taiwan and Rate *	172-877
Bermuda *	1-800-633-0877	Guam *	650-2368	Morocco *	00212-0087	San Marino *	1800-15
Bolivia *	0800-3333	Guatemala *	195	Norway *	0047-0087	Saudi Arabia *	8000-177-177
Brazil *	0800-5016	Honduras *	00502-100-121-2000	Pakistan *	0092-022-745-1111	South Africa *	0800-999-0001
British Virgin Isl. *	1-800-877-8000	Hong Kong *	800-1877	Paraguay *	06-022-7119	Spain *	900-99-0012
Bulgaria *	00800-1010	Hong Kong *	011	New Zealand *	0064-022-8119	St. Lucia *	1-800-277-768
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China (English) *	108-13	Indonesia *	0062-001-37	Nicaragua (Nicaragua English) *	00505-171	Switzerland *	155-9777
China (Mandarin) *	108-13	Indonesia *	001-801-15	Nicaragua (Nicaragua Spanish) *	00505-181	Taiwan *	0080-14-0877
Colombia (English) *	990-130-010	Iran *	1-800-635-2001	Nicaragua (Nicaragua Spanish) *	00505-181	Thailand *	0066-11-877
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Cuba *	0053-1000	Japan (DC) (English) *	0066-25-877	Poland *	800-121	U.S.A. *	1-800-877-8000
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Cuba *	0053-1000	Luxembourg *	00352-197	Saudi Arabia *	8000-177-177	Ukraine *	8100-153
Cuba *	0053-1000	Madagascar *	00262-121	South Africa *	0800-999		

SPORTS

More Slots
In '98 Cup
May Go to
Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Europe is likely to be granted three additional berths in the 1998 World Cup soccer finals in France when the tournament will be increased from 24 to 32 countries, a FIFA official said on Monday.

The allocation of eight additional berths for the next World Cup finals is the top item on the agenda when the Executive Committee of soccer's world governing body begins meeting here Tuesday.

The World Cup, which saw the 1994 host, the United States, reap profits of \$60 million, will be expanded for the finals in 1998 and regional confederations are campaigning aggressively for the extra places.

But FIFA's president, Joao Havelange, is reported to have already struck a deal with the competing bodies.

The sport's European governing body, UEFA, had asked for the extra places to be allocated according to the composition of the 1994 cup quarterfinals, in which there were seven European teams and Brazil.

"However, we needed to have agreed before the finals if we were going to use that system," said FIFA's secretary-general, Sepp Blatter.

But he did not disagree when asked whether 16, including the host France, was a plausible figure for European teams in 1998. "When we take our decision on Thursday," he said, "the executive committee will have taken into account both quantity and quality."

UEFA is thought to have won its battle against another system based on a series of playoffs.

But UEFA's stand will be opposed by the African and Asian confederations. Both want two more places for their teams and only two more for Europe.

"African football has more than proved itself on the international stage," said the president of the African confederation, Issa Hayatou. "We are sorely underrepresented."

The South American confederation is in favor of one more berth for each confederation — Europe, Africa, Asia, South American and CONCACAF — and wants the top three teams from the U.S. World Cup — Brazil, Italy and Sweden — to qualify automatically.

Other matters to be addressed during the three-day meetings include plans for the 1996 Atlanta Olympics soccer tournament, status of the start-up U.S. professional league and analysis of the past World Cup, which was marred by the banishment of the Argentine star Diego Maradona for illegal drug use. (AFP, Reuters)



AN AFFAIR OF STATE — AC Milan's Dutch star Ruud Gullit fleeing a Sampdoria defender in an Italian league match that ended 0-0. Although the once-mighty Milan is wallowing in eighth place, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said on Monday in his weekly radio interview that he was sure the team — which he owns — would rebound soon.

Japan Baseball Fans to Feel Chill of the Night

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Tuesday's third game of the Japan Series may be a little cold for the baseball fans, but it will be a better sell for television.

The game, with the Seibu Lions and the Yomiuri Giants tied 1-1 in the best-of-seven contest, will be the first night game in 30 years in the Japan Series.

The timing means television broadcasters pay higher fees to Japan's baseball commissioner, but in turn can charge higher fees for advertisements aired during the game.

Television stations declined to say exactly how much higher the fees would be.

Yoshiaki Kanai, secretary-general of the Japan Baseball Commission, said it had been decided to hold weekday Japan Series games, now and in the future, at night to give as many fans as possible a chance to watch on television. Seats at the stadiums usually are sold out.

Kanai said TV stations also wanted the biggest possible audiences.

This year, the change means playing games 3, 4 and 5 at night. Games 6 and 7,

to be played Saturday and Sunday if necessary, would be held in the daytime at the Tokyo Dome.

Kanai said fans at the game Tuesday might feel cold at the 37,000-seat Seibu Stadium in Tokyo's suburbs, where the temperature could drop to 10 degrees centigrade (50 Fahrenheit) at night. Tuesday's daytime forecast was for 18 degrees centigrade (64 Fahrenheit).

Extra television revenue would go to such things as player welfare funds, with some additional share for the two teams.

U.S. Soccer League: An Idea
Whose Time Has Not Come

Long After '94 Cup, Plan Is Far From Realized

By Alex Yannis

New York Times Service

UNION, New Jersey — They came from five states, 322 of them, semi-pro players, former college stars, and even two 14-year-olds from nearby Hudson Catholic High School. They gathered at Kean College to try out for a professional soccer league that was meant as the legacy of the 1994 World Cup but right now is still an idea whose time has yet to come.

The tryout was conducted by Major League Soccer, the first of 16 it has planned to stock teams for the new enterprise that was supposed to be in place shortly after the World Cup ended in July. Despite promising "major announcements" several times in the last several months, the league, scheduled to start in April, is still in the business-plan stage.

David Dir, the director of player development for Major League Soccer, called the tryouts "a search for diamonds in the rough."

"I've seen about 190 games and I've started to build a pool of players," said Dir, who has also scouted talent in professional, semi-pro, and amateur games. "I've ranked about 700 players, but I want to make sure I give everybody a chance. Some of these guys will be invited to three combines we will have in January."

Roger Chavez, a former star at Long Island University, was among the candidates. Like many of the players here, he had one question uppermost in his mind: "Is there going to be a league?"

Alan Rothenberg, the chairman of the league and president of the U.S. Soccer Federation, declined requests last week for comment on the league's status. One person familiar with the league's plans, who asked not to be identified, said that the league's chances of operating next spring were "50-50."

But two of Rothenberg's deputies and Charlie Scilliano, the director of the Giants Stadium venue for the World Cup, gave an optimistic report when asked last week about the future of the league.

"I spoke briefly with Alan," said Hank Steinbrecher, Rothenberg's right-hand man with the federation, "and he told me that everything is going forward."

"There are a number of good things going," Bill Sage, the chief operating officer of the league, said by telephone from Los Angeles.

"There is an investment meeting going on and we will have an announcement in the near future."

The next few days are crucial for the league because FIFA's executive committee will be meeting beginning Tuesday in New York City. One of the conditions imposed by FIFA when it awarded the World Cup to the United States was the establishment of a professional league. It

One person familiar with the U.S. professional soccer league's plans, who asked not to be identified, said that the league's chances of operating next spring, as had originally been planned, were "50-50."

would be good timing to make a so-called "major announcement" while executives of the world governing body were in the area.

If financing and other logistics are not in place for the league by the time FIFA's hierarchy departs on Thursday, it might not bode well for the league's chances to start on time.

Rothenberg has made several attempts to attract a number of corporations or big names in sports to invest in the league. His main supporter appears to be Lamar Hunt, the owner of the Kansas City Chiefs of the National Football League and backbone of the North American Soccer League for years before its extinction.

One aspect that has been making investors hesitant is the league's format of operating primarily as a single entity, meaning that the league will dictate policy for all teams, including the assigning of coaches and personnel.

The league has softened its stance on single entity somewhat, saying that large investors will become "operator investors," so that they can dictate policy of their individual teams.

Giants Stadium was the site of one of seven teams the league announced June 15 in Chicago, two days before the opening of the World Cup. New York (Long Island), Los Angeles, Boston, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, and San Jose, Calif., were the other six locales.

The plan was to announce five more by the end of the summer, but the lack of any announcement has raised all kinds of speculation.

An Ex-Star on NBA Courts, Thomas Is Now a Player in the Boardroom

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service

TORONTO — The minority owner and vice president of the Toronto Raptors wears a gold wristwatch on his left hand that was given to him by the players' union.

"A present for retirement," said Isiah Thomas, rolling up the sleeves of his suit jacket and shirt.

Not exactly the pension and Social Security collecting kind of retirement.

At 33, Thomas stepped down from his five-year presidency of the National Basketball Association Players' Association last February, surrendered the Detroit Pistons' point-guard position to a rookie named Lindsey Hunter two months later, and soon after crossed the great labor divide, from employee to employer, from one side of what has become a ground-shaking pro sports battlefield to the other.

Except Thomas doesn't much see it that way, at least in pro basketball terms. He is dressed, and leveraged, more like a corporate executive than a sneaker company pitchman, but his wristwatch, at least, remains on Players' Standard Time.

"As I sit here today, owning part of a team, I would hope that the players would be strong enough, solidified enough, so that they would give Charlie the same support of the players before them," Thomas said, referring to the union director, Charles Grantham.

If they do, and if the NBA owners do not get trapped in the ideological prison currently occupied by baseball and hockey, there will be no basketball lockout or strike, Thomas said. There will, as always, be a deal.

"The NBA is good business," he said. "And I look at it like a business, not as a confrontation. That was my view as president of the players' association. That's my view now as an owner."

This very notion of Thomas as shareholder (10 percent valued at roughly \$12 million) of the expansion Raptors — who, with the Vancouver Grizzlies, will enter the NBA next season — is enough to suggest that he might be an embodiment of hope for the NBA and its labor prospects.

There are players in all major team sports who ascend to the front office, but how many become actual investors? These progressive developments historically occur first in the

NBA. But even by that league's standards, Thomas's rise is unparalleled.

Until recently, the former Philadelphia great Billy Cunningham was part owner of the Miami Heat, but he did not run, as Thomas does, the day-to-day operations.

In Los Angeles, Thomas's peer and former close friend, Magic Johnson, has the same

"I wasn't interested in endorsing products. I wanted to hire the people who would endorse my product."

titles as Thomas, but Jerry West maintains control of personnel.

In Toronto, Thomas will set up and run the entire organization. He will conduct the team's draft, direct its scouts, trade and sign players and squeeze the club's roster within the confines of the NBA salary cap.

On the scale of the 1980s league-shaping superstars, Thomas indisputably ranked be-

hind Johnson, Larry Bird and Michael Jordan in terms of championships won, stature and likability. Johnson and Bird were the pillars of the NBA boom. Jordan is considered to be the sport's Babe Ruth.

Thomas may have been the best little man to ever play the game, but that argument became almost muted as he evolved as leader of Detroit's two-time champion Bad Boys.

A player who at 6 foot 1 (1.85 meters) and 175 pounds (80 kilograms) could have been packaged as cuddly wound up cast as cunning. Outside Michigan, his trademark smile was seen as wicked, not welcome.

"I never was competing with Jordan or Magic for the endorsement dollars, so I never felt the kind of conflict that they perceived," he said. "I wanted to be on a different path. When you're talking about setting a new paradigm, a new vision that looks out 30 or 40 years, well, most people are uncomfortable with that."

"I wasn't interested in endorsing products," he added. "I wanted to hire the people who would endorse my product. To get to that point, from A to Z, you've got to be

willing to hold the line, no matter what happens at B, C and D."

Point A, he said, was to establish himself as a star player who could attract endorsement revenue. Point B was to elevate himself to championship-level star. Points C and so on were to use that leverage, to network with corporate executives inside and outside the NBA, slowly become one of them.

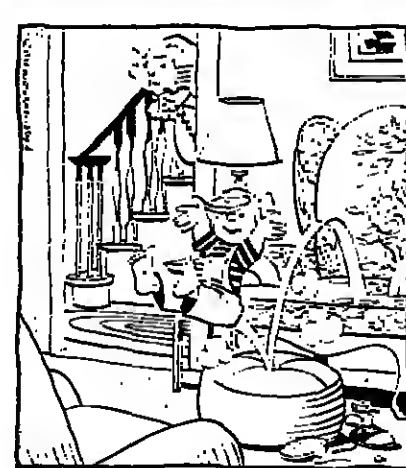
Now Thomas clearly is in position to affect the NBA of the 1990s and beyond more than his former rivals Johnson, Jordan and Bird.

These were larger-than-life opponents, he said, players far more blessed and gifted than he. But, in Thomas's opinion, they thought conventional player thoughts and developed typical player resentments.

That, of course, is Thomas's view. But with Johnson still barnstorming, Bird admittedly bored as a sometimes scout and Jordan pursuing a baseball dream, he may have a point. The others appear to be still looking for a bridge to what Thomas called "the next life."

His, meanwhile, is staked in virgin NBA territory. And the playing field is level now. He has the ball, and it does not matter any more that he is merely 6 foot 1.

DENNIS THE MENACE



EVEN WHEN HE'S ON HIS BEST BEHAVIOR, THERE'S STILL TOO MUCH MENACE.

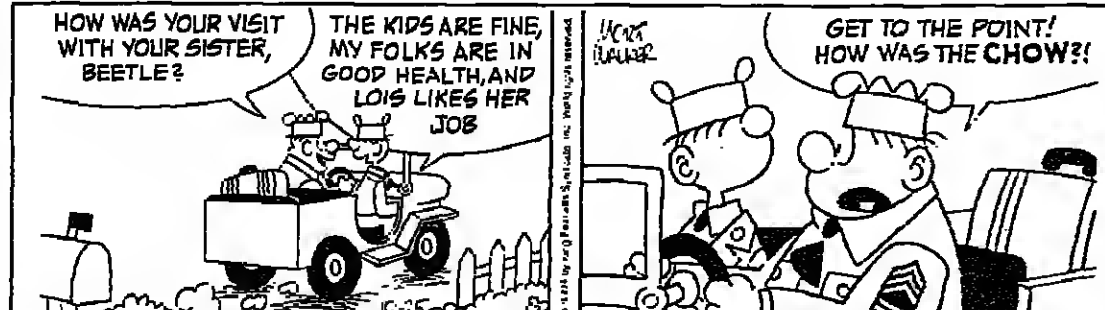
PEANUTS



GARFIELD



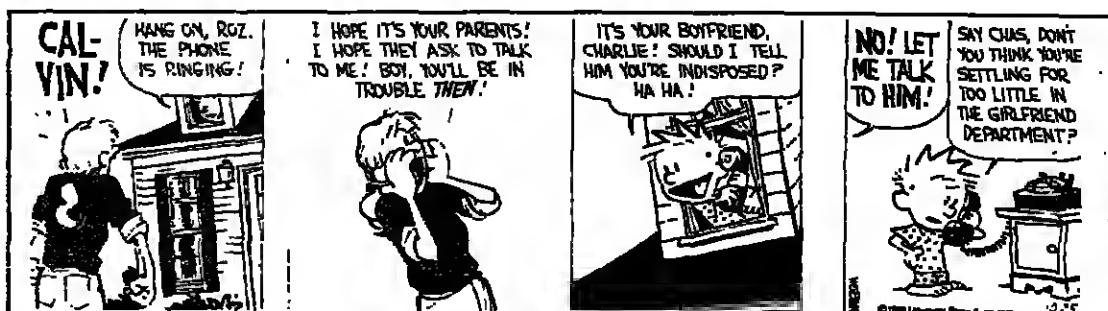
BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



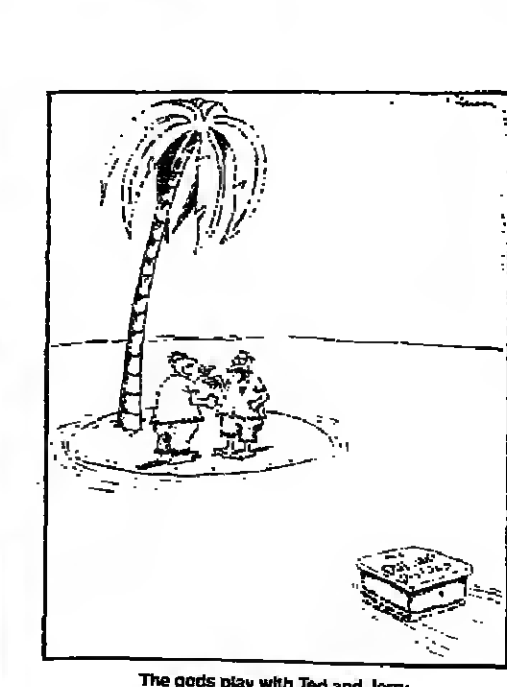
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